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REGD. NO. B 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 78 | BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1935 | TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

NARIMAN ELECTED MAYOR OF BOMBAY

Another Triumph For Congress

KARANJAWALLA'S GOOD-BYE TO "PROGRESSIVES"!

Corporation To Be No More A Talk-Shop

NEW PRESIDENT WANTS IT TO BECOME ADMINISTRATIVE BODY

Mr. Kurshed F. Nariman was elected the Mayor of Bombay on Monday at the first meeting of the newly composed Bombay Municipal Corporation.

NARIMAN CHEERED

The results of the first ballot itself showed that Mr. Nariman would be elected without going through the third round.

Thunderous applause greeted the declaration of the result of the second ballot, which showed that Mr. Nariman had got more than fifty per cent of the votes cast, and hence been elected the Mayor.

LOOK TO SLUMS

Mr. Nariman, the Mayor, addressing the House said that he no more belonged to any party. He was above all parties. He wanted that the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which had been a talk-shop all these days, should take up its due role in the civic life of the City and should get into clearer and closer touch with the civic and sanitary conditions of the City, especially of the conditions prevailing in that part where the poorer people lived.

NEW MAYOR HONOURED

Jubilation amongst Congress men was great as the result of the Mayoral election spread. At a very short notice a Party in honour of the newly elected Mayor was held at the Congress House, where speeches, eulogising the services of Mr. Nariman, were made

The newly constituted Municipal Corporation assembled in the Corporation Hall on Monday evening to elect the Mayor of Bombay for the forthcoming year. Several well-known faces were missing and new councillors were seen being introduced to those who are sitting members of the Corporation for a long time.

Besides the councillors, there were several others, mostly white cap wearers, who had invaded the Corporation Hall and wild speculation about the election was in progress. Compared to the previous years, the number of persons present to witness the proceedings of the first day of the new Corporation, was unprecedented. The enthusiasm about the election had reached the high water mark, possibly due to the President of the B.P.C.C. contesting the election for the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS WELCOMED.

Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoola, the retiring Mayor, was proposed to the Chair and duly elected.

The retiring Mayor, before proceeding with the agenda of the day, welcomed the councillors, who had been newly elected to the Corporation. He also thanked all the Councillors for the co-operation they had given him during his tenure of Mayoralty.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy informed the Chairman that he withdrew his candidature for the Mayoralty.

ELECTION OF NEW MAYOR.

The House then proceeded to elect the Mayor. The following was the result of the first ballot:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman	48 votes
Dr. S. P. Mehta	27 votes
Mr. B. N. Karanjia	17 votes
Mr. M. A. Karanjiawala	12 votes

Mr. Karanjiawala was then dropped from the contest and it is understood that he immediately tendered his resignation of the membership of the Progressive Party.

The following was the result of the second ballot:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman	55 votes
Dr. S. P. Mehta	36 votes
Mr. B. N. Karanjia	13 votes

Since Mr. Nariman got more than fifty per cent of the votes cast, he was declared elected by Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoola amidst thundering applause from the members and spectators. Amidst the cheering of members Mr. Nariman occupied the Mayoral Chair.

Immediately after the results were declared Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Taunton the Municipal Commissioner, shook hands with him.

He was then garlanded by Mr. Nagindas Master, Miss Maniben Kara Mr. Mulraj and others.

NARIMAN THANKS ALL.

In thanking the Corporators for electing him as the Mayor of Bombay for a year, Mr. K. F. Nariman said that he appreciated the good feeling of all those in conferring on him the great civic honour. He was aware that among those who supported him there were persons with different views but they had brushed aside their personal views and had exercised their votes in a broad-minded way. He assured the House that he would not betray the confidence that had been reposd in him by the members of the Corporation. (Cheers).

So long as he occupied the Mayoral chair, continued Mr. Nariman, he was above all parties. He did not think that the above assurance from him was necessary as it was a well-known fact that the President of any body was above parties. He asked for the indulgence of the members, for he was after all a human being and was liable to err. His ambition was that when he vacated the Chair there should not be a single complaint against him about unfairness.

He wanted to be not only a mere limb of the civic body, but an unpaid voluntary limb of the Municipal Corporation. (Cheers). After all the members of the Corporation, to whatever party they might belong, had entered the Civic Temple with one object in view and that was to serve the City of Bombay. Hence there should be no objection in supple-

(Continued on Page 7)

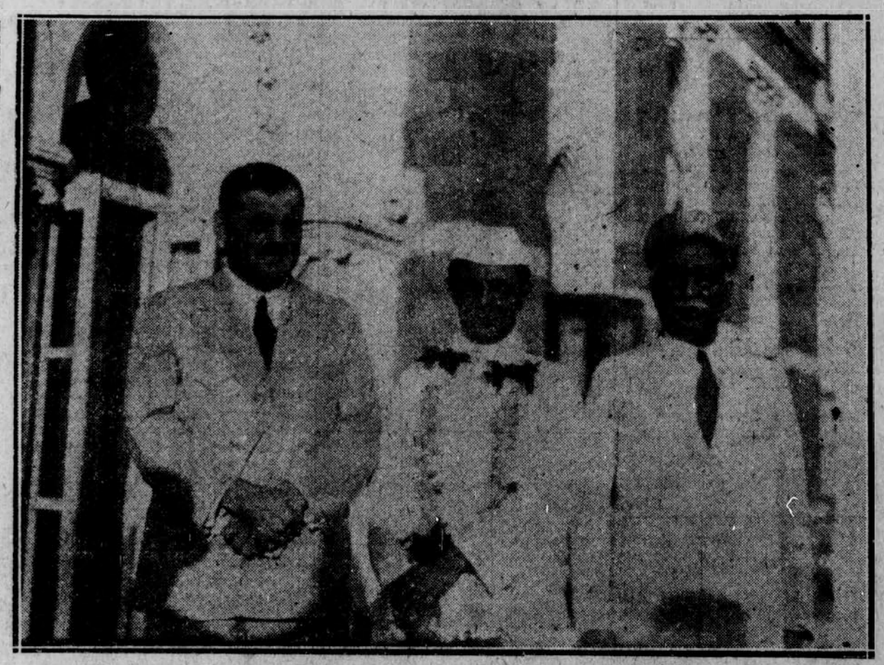

Photo taken after Mr. Nariman was elected Mayor of Bombay on Monday evening (Left) Mr. I. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Nariman, and Mr. Husseinaüy Rahimtoola, the retiring Ma yor.

ABYSSINIA SPEAKS OUT

Appeal To League For Arbitration On Frontier Issue

GENEVA, April 1.

The Abyssinian note to the League proposes that the Italian and the Abyssinian Governments should negotiate at Geneva, Paris or London as the Italians may prefer with regard to arbitration. If after 30 days the arbitrators are not appointed the Council of the League should be invited to appoint the arbitrators, fix the procedure, define the questions to be settled, particularly the question of the Italo-Ethiopian frontier in accordance with the existing treaties and instruct the arbitrators to pronounce with regard to the responsibilities on either side in connection with such frontier incidents as of Nov. 23, 1934. Meanwhile both the Governments should undertake to refrain from military preparations.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN DACCA JAIL

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar, Member of the Assembly, has tabled the following short-notice question in the Assembly:—

Will the Government state (a) whether they are aware of the United Press message in the "Hindustan Times" of the 31st March that 18 political prisoners are on the 63rd day of their hunger strike in the Dacca Central Jail; (b) whether it is true; (c) what are the reasons for the hunger strike; (d) what are the names of the persons concerned; and (e) what action the Government have taken in the matter.—United Press.

AGRARIAN LEADER TO FORM CABINET

Sequel To Lerroux's Declining Task

MADRID, April 1.

The Agrarian Party leader, Signor Martinez Develasco has to agreed attempt to form, the Cabinet on the retiring Premier, Signor Lerroroux's declining the task.—Reuter.

DELHI WATCHES BRUSSELS

As the Belgian Government have devaluated their currency by 28 per cent, the Government of India, we understand, are keenly watching the course of Belgian steel prices.

The Steel Protection Act of 1934 empowers the Governor-General-in-Council to impose emergency duties on foreign iron and steel goods imported into this country.

As the devaluation of the 'Belga' would mean so much advantage to Belgian manufactures, the Government of India's vigilance as regards the movement of prices of Belgian iron and steel is, it is surmised, to check any dumping of Belgian iron and steel into the Indian market.

BELGA AND FOREIGN 'CHANGE MARKETS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 1.

The Foreign Exchange market, while accepting the new Belga level, refutes M. Vazeeland's assertion that the disparity between the former purchasing power of the Belga and other principal currencies amounted to 28 per cent. It is pointed out that the difference, compared with sterling, is only seven per cent., even less than the other countries. It is admitted that Belgian prices are externally too high to compete with the world market and internally too low owing to the intense deflation.

The present gross undervaluation of Belga compared with the sterling is emphasised, but it is expected that it will be offset by the rise of prices owing to the inflationary mentality of the Belgians.

The imposition of tariff on food-stuffs is considered possible which will also detract from the advantage of depreciation. It is expected that the sterling will resume the downward trend when, after a few weeks, it is realised that France will not follow immediately Belgium's example; but the coming Swiss monetary referendum should cause the sterling again to depreciate.

NO SENATE FOR GREECE

Abolished As Unworthy Of Public Confidence

ATHENS, April 1.

The Senate has been abolished by a proclamation on the ground that it has shown itself defective to the point of upsetting the confidence in the value of a public institution.—Reuter.

NEW INCOME-TAX REGULATIONS

Viceroy Issues Ordinance

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Ordinance No 2 of 1935 issued by Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, states:—

"Whereas an emergency has arisen, which makes it necessary to temporarily provide for deduction at the source of income-tax and super-tax under the provisions of section 18, Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922.

"Now therefore in exercise of powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance:—

(1) This ordinance may be called Indian Taxes on Income (deduction at the source) Ordinance, 1935.

(2) For a period beginning from the first day of April, 1935 and ending as soon as the Act entitled the Indian Finance Act, 1935, shall have come into operation the rates applicable to the recovery of income-tax under section 18 of the Income-Tax Act, 1922, shall be the rates specified in the second schedule of the Indian Finance Act, 1934, increased in each case except in case of incomes of less than Rs. 2,000 by one-sixth of the amount of rate and reduced in case of such incomes by one-third of the amount of rate."—United Press.

JINNAH LEAVES DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who left for Bombay yesterday, will not be here for the remainder of the Assembly session. It is also uncertain whether he would be able to attend the Simla session as he sails for London on May 9.—United Press.

Congress Battle For Free Salt

Assembly Refuses To Abolish Impost

BUT MOTION FOR LOWER DUTY PASSED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, April 1.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day there was some indication that both the sides are sharpening their weapons and coining fresh phrases for the third reading of the Finance Bill. Indeed the oratory in the Assembly has taken form of war in epithets.

A surprise was in store for the Government and for the House when just a minute before adjourning the Assembly carried by 63 against 55 votes the Congress motion reducing from Rs. 1/4 to twelve annas the Salt Duty. The Opposition cheered the result remarking "This is the first, Wait for the next".

Sir James Grigg did not feel crestfallen, apparently because he thinks that the more "unreasonable" is the vote of the House, the easier would it be for the Government to certify the Bill.

But when it is remembered that even in the last Assembly such reduction had been voted, it is apparent that the decision of the House was only a reflex of the general feeling that Salt Duty is a peculiarly objectionable tax in this land of poverty.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Assembly met to-day with an agenda which for the first time contained the Finance Bill undisposed of before the end of March.

Sir James Grigg announced the restoration of Rs. 11 lakhs of Supplementary Demand under "Customs" rejected by the Assembly last week.

Bills amending the Cantonment Act and the Indian Tea Cess Act were then introduced and the Finance Bill was then taken up clause by clause.

Mr. Govindas moved the deletion of the clause relating to Salt Duty.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR THE POOR

Mr. Govind Das said that the Congress party was pledged to the abolition of salt tax and taxes which directly or indirectly fell on the poor. No greater injustice could be done on the poor than imposing a tax on salt. The tax could be justified only if the amount collected were devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the poor. Salt was an important part of diet and taxation forced the poor to consume it in a lesser quantity. This has been proved in recent years. He gave figures to show that whenever the salt tax was enhanced the consumption of salt decreased.

Dr. Rajan protested against the Government banning the lifting of salt on sea coast which was wasted by the monsoon every year. This ban deprived the livelihood of lakhs of people while the Goernment had not benefited in the least.

REDUCE IT TO 8 ANNAS

Mr. Joshi objected to salt tax as it fell on the poor and was a direct tax. He advised the Government to abolish taxes on necessities of life of the poor. But he opposed the motion as complete abolition would result in certification of the Bill. He advised the House to reduce Salt Tax to the extent of the surplus in the Budget, say by eight annas a maund.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai was not frightened of certification. He advocated the continuance of import duty for the sake of helping the indigenous salt industry.

LLOYD'S FALLACIES

Mr. A H Lloyd said that the proposal would involve a loss of eight crores of rupees and if adopted would mean bankruptcy. He was prepared to join hands with those who did not like to tax the poor but such critics were inconsistent as they were perfectly ready to tax the poor for the sake of the industrialist such as by recommending an enhancement of an additional import duty on salt. The real problem was that for the purposes of the central revenue the well to do classes were not accessible for tax because the moment they raised the customs duties, imports would be reduced. The speaker classed himself among the well to do and he paid yearly Rs. 8,000 direct and indirect tax to the Central Government. He consumed foreign liquor, foreign cloth and other goods. (A Voice: Why do You?).

Mr. Lloyd said: "I ought to be encouraged as one of those who by being so accessible to taxation relieve the poor from paying further taxes."

INVIDIOUS COMPARISON

Mr. Lloyd accepted Mr. Pant's figure that the poor paid six annas tax per head but that meant that a family of five paid only Rs. 2 per annum. Was that much compared with Rs 8,000 the speaker paid. (A voice: What is your income?)

AGITATORS' CREATION

Mr. Lloyd: "It is certainly not 4,000" (Applause). Mr. Lloyd said supposing the poor man's burden was reduced from six to four annas, it meant he would have to pay three four thousand yearly extra. It would mean a higher burden on the rich, out of all proportion to the relief of the poor. Mr. Lloyd said that the salt tax was traditional and meant a light burden on the poor and it was only the opposition's agitation that created the impression that this tax was burdensome while in fact it was not.

ABUSE OF CONCESSION.

Mr. Lloyd continuing said that the authorship of the instructions and rules issued in May, 1931, under the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact belonged to Mr. Gandhi, who discussed with the Government. Mr. Lloyd emphasised that so long as there was no serious abuse the Government would not mind it, but the Government would have to take notice of any serious and widespread abuse of the concession which might result in its withdrawal.

Concluding Mr. Lloyd said that the fact that simultaneously with the increase in customs duty and income-tax there had been a reduction in salt duty showed Gov-

(Continued on page 11.)

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently Confidential Typist Secretary, (Permanent), and Experienced Stenographers. Apply personally for particulars "Royal Service Agency", 369-371, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. (3965).

Wanted a Store Purchaser for a big Bleaching & Dyeing Work. Only those having practical experience of purchasing Colour & Chemicals need apply to Box No. 9882, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Medical Practitioners to secure diploma to practise everywhere. Ask big catalogue. The National Homoeo & Ayurvedic Institute, 161|1, Bangur Building, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (3829).

Wanted—A Stenographer for a Prince of high standing. Must be specially good English Scholar and capable of taking down notes at a speed of not less than 150 words per minute. Knowledge of Hindi preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with photos (not returnable) and copies of recent certificates to: Box No. 9047, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted—Branch Secretary with head quarter at Bombay Salary Rs. 200|- Office allowance 100|- plus travelling expenses commission. Apply to the Managing Director The Perpetual and Mutual Insurance Ltd., 10, Nicholson Road, Lahore. (3842).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

South Indian Meals and Lodging in Apollo Street. Airy and clean. Good taste—Low Rates. Apply, Thomas, 82, Apollo Street, Fort. (3966).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Why Despair?—Get Sound Training and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

Local Self-Government Service— Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service, conducted under joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (9810)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman desires Partnership in Film Distributing Company. Please write to Box No. 3954. "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Borrow Wisely. For Straightforward Small-Loan-Transactions, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3941).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted an Experienced Travelling Agent for a most reliable piece-goods firm. Apply stating qualifications with testimonials to Box No. 3964. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Kurjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 13TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 29th March, 1935, a Final Dividend of Rs. 2/8/0 per share equal to 5 per cent. free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was declared on all issued shares of the Company payable to shareholders appearing on the Register as on the 22nd day of March 1935, and that such dividend will be paid by warrant posted to such shareholders on the 30th day of March, 1935.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 29th March, 1935.
9878

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supply of paper for the Press and stationery articles for the use of Government offices for one year from 1-8-1935. Quotations should reach the undersigned before 10 hours (10 a.m.) on the 1st May, 1935.

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply (in duplicate) can be had from the 1st April, 1935, on any day during the Office working hours between 7 to 10 hours, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) only by cash or money order and not by V. P. P.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press & Stationery,
Department, Baroda
Baroda,
Dated 29th March, 1935.
9879

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates for 50 Second Preference Shares Nos SP 260464/260513 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. standing in the name of Mahomedbhai Taherally have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce St., Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate share certificattes.

MOHOMEDBHAI TAHERALLY.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1935.
3962.

S.S. MANTAI MARU

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 31st March, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Morar Baug," 175, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1935, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having a statement laid before them with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation of the Company and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1935.

TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTUMDAS MALVI,
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS.
Two of the Liquidators.
The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
For Themselves and their Co-Liquidator.
9880.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IN THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF'S COURT OF QUILON. ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 386 OF 1105

Auction Purchaser:Parameswaran Pillai Krishna Pillai of Elamgaram Veedu, Thekkevila Cheri, Eravipuram Pakutty, Quilon.

Defendant:—Meeyan Muhamad Haji Muhamad Chottani (died). His legal representatives are:—I. M. M. H. J. M. Chottani Usaman Chottani, Dowdad Street, Khadak, Bombay; 2. M. M. H. J. M. Chottani Habib Chottani.

To,

The Above said representatives.

TAKE NOTICE that the auction purchaser in the above suit has applied to this Court to implead the legal representatives of the deceased defendant as additional defendants 2 and 3, you are hereby required to appear before this Court on Saturday, the 18th May, 1935, either in person or by a duly authorised pleader to file objections if any, why the application should not be granted.

By Order,
Head Clerk.
23-3-1935.
9881.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

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Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Taijin	Maru	26th	Mar.	10th	Apr
Mantai	,,	31st		.....	
Argun	,,	8th	Apr.	21st	,,
Aden	,,	10th	,,	21st	,,
Yahiko	,,	19th	,,	30th	,,
Ibukisan	,,	19th	,,	5th	May
Shinnoh	,,	23rd	,,	7th	,,

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ALLEGED PROCURERS ARRESTED BY POLICE

Two Women Trapped By Social Worker At Grant Road

The story of how a middle aged woman used to stand in a public street where a number of women usually congregated to search for employment and induced them to adopt an immoral mode of living was narrated before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, Mazagaon, yesterday when Sub-Inspector Sawant of the Vigilance Branch (C. I. D.) produced Bhima Jesing and Yesu Govind, two Hindu women, on a charge under the Prostitution Act.

In requesting the Court to remand the accused to Police custody, the Police Officer said that on receiving complaints Mr. P. G. Naik, a social worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association paid a visit to Masjid Bridge, Mandvi, where it is alleged, the first accused was carrying on her immoral business. The first accused introduced some girls to him and told him that if he did not like them she would show him some more girls at different places in the City if a good commission was given to her. She also showed him a room in a house near Grant Road, which she said, could be used for immoral purposes on payment of a small amount. The matter was placed in the hands of the Police who sent a bogus customer with marked money with Mr. Naik to Masjid Bridge. She introduced a girl to the customer and took them to a house in Grant Road. By the time Sub-Inspector Sawant rushed to the place and the accused were put under arrest. The room where the customer was taken stands in the name of the second accused.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail and the case was postponed to April 6th.

PLEADER SENTENCED

MIDNAPORE, April 1.

Delivering judgment in what is known as the Garbetta Supplementary Conspiracy Case, the Special Magistrate sentenced Mr. Susil Roy pleader, to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Nalini Singh to 6 years' under various sections of the Indian Penal Code for organising a party at Garbetta to commit dacoities and with the money thus obtained to help terrorists.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

raw, V Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 621 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 50 tons scrap, C Manilal & Co.

S S Anyo Maru for Kobe.—55 tons scrap, J W Paul & Co.

For Osaka.—800 bdls. tin clipping, Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 1.

S S Viceroy of India, Agents, M M & Co. from London 146 cases glucose D., 100 cases wincarnis; 155 cases provisions; 180 cases wine; 85 cases medicine; 100 boxes plumes; 50 cases lime juice, 85 bags seed; 25 cases whiskey; 865 kegs paints and colour; 12 cases elect. machinery; 18 cases elect. goods; 60 cases cable; 195 cases gin; 50 cases beer; 10 cases cigarettes; 106 cases confectionary; 39 cases clock; 650 cases provision; 140 drums lub. oil.; 42 cases paper; 39 cases stationery; 78 rolls roofing felt; 44 cases varnish; 20 kegs. lead; 50 cases shoe tacks; 100 bales newspapers; 100 sacks cement; 65 drums cement; 18 cases cardials; 21 cases boot polish; 40 pkgs. furniture; 32 cases motor cars; 20 pkgs. auto parts; 250 bags farina.

From Hull.—1050 drums lub. oil, 397 kegs paints.

From Boulogne.—20 cases wine; From Copenhagen.—28 cases cnd, meat.

From Charentee.—210 cases brandy; 18 cases elect. goods; 50 cases indigo; 31 cases clock.

From Gothenburg.—13 cases ivory raw; 103 cases machinery and parts; 54 bales boards.

From Marseilles.—103 cases hard ware; 18 cases machinery.

From Tarragona.—700 bags almonds.

From Zurich.—47 cases machinery; 9 cases cotton p'goods; 110 cases emb. art silk goods.

From Oslo.—23 cases machinery; 10 cases cheese.

From Paris.—69 pkgs. cardboards 15 cases perfumery.

S S Subedar, Agents, T M & Co., from Rangoon.—16106 bags rice; 500 bales cotton raw, 301 bars pig lead.

From Calicut.—106 bales cotton 2540 chest tea.

From Cannanore.—55 bags pepper.

Shipping News
Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 1.

S S City of Lyons, F. Pentoorthy, Liverpool via Port Said. K. N. & Co.
S S Anyo Maru, G. Kancho, Yokohama via Colombo, N Y Kaisha.
S S Tokiwa Maru, T. Iwasita, Karachi, N Y Kaisha.
S S Narkunda, J. H. Biggs, Sydney via Colombo, M M & Co.
S S Goldenfels, J. Schumann, Karachi via Malabar Coast, L Edwards Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 1.

S S Stella Polaris, H. Ellefsen, Muscat, Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd.
S S Baron Ramsay, J. Kerr, Calcutta, G T Co.
S S City of Lyons, F. D. Pentoorthy, Karachi via Coast F F Campbell & Co.
S S Liverpool Maru, S. Suzamura, Kobe via Singapore, M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 1.

S S Clan Macbean for Coast Ports.
S S Anyo Maru for China Japan Ports via Colombo.
S S Tuscania for Europe and American Ports.
S S Islami for Red Sea.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 1.

4 Anyo Maru, 5739, Japan, 11-4, N. Y. Kaisha.
12 City of Lyons, 4461, Karachi, 2-4, K Nixon & Co.
14 Goldenfels 4703, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Tairea, 3756 Durban, 3-4, M M & Co.
17 Baron Ramsay, 2211, Calcutta, 1-4, Grahams Trading Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Mantai Maru 4259, Karachi, 3-4 O S Kaisha.
2 Storviken, 2957, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
3 Bandra, 1893, Busra, 3-4, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1928, Karachi, 1-4 M M & Co.
5 Victoria Marie, 882 M'Coast 3-4, Merchant S N Co.
7 Liverpool Maru 4,259 Japan 1-4 M M & Co.
10-11, Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 3-4, M M and Co.
12|13 Tokiwa Maru, 4281, Kobe, 5-4 N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

G Indira, 278 NF, NF, Malabar Steamship Co.
K Bhadravati, 552, N F, N F, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Masula 2-4 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-3, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 17-4 P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 25-4 P & O S N Co.
Somali 25-4 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 13-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
Tuscania 3-4, Graham T Co.
Clan Macbean 3-4, J Finlay Co.
City of Baroda 25-4 Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Corinth, 4-4 F F Campbell Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-4 F F Campbell Co.
City of Rayville 8-4-35, L Edward.
City of Perth 16-4 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Wellington 26-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Polk, 19-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Aagetkerk 8-4, L Edwards.
Franenfels 24-4, L Edwards.
Werdenfels 26-4-35 L Edwards.

FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 2-4 L Edwards.

FROM KOBE.
Alipore 6-4, P & O S N Co.
Argun Maru 8-4, O S Kaisha.
Aden Maru 10-4 O S Kaisha.
Yakiho Maru 23-4 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.
Behar 28-4 P & O S N Co.
Shigisan Maru 15-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA
Strathaird 13-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.
Bandra 28-3 M M & Co.
Barala 4-4 M M and Co.

FROM RANGOON
Jalapalaka 2-4 Sindia S N Co.
Jalavihar 4-4 Scindia S N Co

FROM DURBAN
Takliwa, 20-4, M M & Co.
Karanja 6-4 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Kaisar-I-Hind 6-4 P & O S N Co
Strathaird 13-4 P & O E N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 23-4 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Paris 3-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Simla 18-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
Tuscania 11-4 G Trading Co
Britannia 25-4 G Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels 8-4-35 L Edwards.
Wartehfels NF, NF, L Edwards.
Liebenfels NF, NF, L Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Corinth 9-4, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-4, F F Campbell Co.
Pres Polk 19-4-35 F F Campbell Co.

FOR KOBE.
Liverpool Maru 3-4-35 P M & Co.
Taijin Maru 10-4, O S Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 11-4, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 13-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 19-4, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 21-4, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 21-4, N Y Kaisha.
Tokishima Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH
Bandra 3-4 M M & Co.
Vita 4-4 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Tairea, 3-4, M M & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.
S.S. Kalavati, 29-3-35.
S.S. Lichtenfels 29-3-35.
S S Maloja 30-3-35
S S Bandra 30-3-35.
S S Varela 1-4-35.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 1.

S S City of Lyons for Halifax.—100 bags groundnut kernals, R Rattial & Co.
For Philadelphia.—200 [illegible]sks groundnuts, D Abraham & Sons; [illegible] D Abraham & Sons.
For Boston.—93 bales skins, D Abraham & Sons.
S S Burdwan for Hongkong.—40 bags fish, H A Mohd. & Sons; 12 cases kishmiss, H Esoofally & Sons; 50 pts. dry fruits, D Mavji & Co.
For Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.
For Osaka.—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
S S Goldenfels for Bremen.—460 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 288 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 194 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co., Ltd.; 495 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Ghent.—250 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, O Sulcman & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co.; 60 bales cotton waste, M Narothamdas.
For Rotterdam.—165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Oslo.—600 bales groundnut oil cakes, Swastika O Mill.
For Copenhagen.—15 bales cotton twist, L O Vora; 100 bales cotton fly V A Save.
For Gothenburg.—120 bales cotton twist, L O Vora; 25 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.
For Hamburg.—58 pieces mital, M G Abdulrazak; 122 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 330 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 88 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 190 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 20 bales cotton raw, L O Vora 110 bales cotton raw, T Laxmidas & Co.; 34 bales hemp, M G Abdulrazak.
For Antwerp.—220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co., Ltd.; 165 bales coton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 165 bls. cotton raw, A Podar & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 21 bales wool raw, C Lester & Co.; 78 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co.; 1000 packets groundnut oil cakes, A Omerbhoy.
S S Tokiwa Maru for Osaka.—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 900 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton
For Nagasaki.—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.
From Nagasaki.—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.
For Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.
For Kobe.—50 bales coton raw, T M Kaisha; 700 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 200 bales cotton

(Continued in col. 3.)

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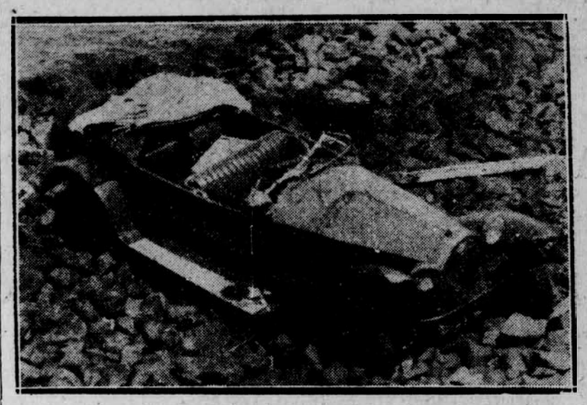

The Lancia car which crashed through the railings at Hornby Vellard on Saturday morning, resting on the boulders before it was salvaged. Mr. Rahimtoola Peerbhoy was killed in the accident and five others injured.

Glowing Tributes To Mr. G. R. Khairaz

"An Upright, Patient, Courteous And Merciful Judge", Whose Innate Joviality Enlivened Proceedings

Glowing tributes were paid to Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, on Saturday, on the eve of his taking charge as Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations in the Bombay High Court. Mr. Khairaz took charge of his office on Monday.

On Saturday the members of the Bar practising at the Mazagaon Police Court and the police prosecutors in the city courts were present when Mr. Khairaz took his seat on the bench. Beside him were seated his two colleagues, Mr. P. L. Thakkar and Mr. M. A. F. Coelho.

Tributes to the qualities of Mr. Khairaz were many and spontaneous. For more than two decades Mr. Khairaz has held the scales of justice in his Court even-handed. His sympathy for those in the dock where sympathy was deserved was unbounded. His scrupulous regard for equity and justice, his sense of duty, his zest for work,—all these qualities were the subject of emphasis and encomium by the members of the Bar.

His present appointment in High Court was a recognition though belated of his merit and efficiency, said the speakers.

Joy And Sorrow

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, at the Mazagaon Police Court, observed that it was with mixed feelings that he rose to address a few words on the occasion of Mr. Khairaz relinquishing his Magisterial office. There was joy because Mr. Khairaz was going to a high and responsible position in the High Court. And there was sorrow inasmuch as they would no longer have the privilege of his valued company. "I always found in you a magistrate, upright, just, patient, courteous and always merciful," he said. "The interests of the accused whether defended or undefended were entirely safe in your hands. And those of us, who had occasion to appear before you, will testify, if any testimony were needed, to the qualities of head and heart, dispensing even-handed justice always tempered with mercy. I wish you long life and success in your new appointment."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, on behalf of the members of the bar, practising at the Mazagaon Police Court, offered his warm congratulations.

"Innate Joviality"

Mr. F. W Pereira referred to the innate joviality of Mr. Khairaz. He had always enlivened the proceedings with a humour of a very rich kind and the news of his appointment had given all the members of the bar great satisfaction. He expressed their appreciation of his integrity and sense of duty, his earnest endeavour to conclude a case using as much despatch and efficiency as each occasion demanded. His unique knowledge of the customs and conventions of all the communities in the city had been of great help in enabling him to come to proper conclusions. Mr. Pereira was glad that the Government had at last, recognised his merit, though somewhat tardily, in appointing him in the High Court.

Mr. D. E. Billimoria speaking also on behalf of members of the Bar joined in paying his tributes. He said that the principal thing that struck him was the fund of strong practical common-sense, which marked Mr. Khairaz's judgments. He wished a happy life, full of health and contentment to Mr. Khairaz.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister, wished good-bye and god-speed to Mr. Khairaz, and paid a tribute to his unprecedented and great record of public service. The service by itself was by no means a small record. His achievements had evoked admiration and appreciation from quarters which were beyond question. The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, had expressed his sense of appreciation for the work of Mr. Khairaz. He prayed that Mr. Khairaz be endowed with greater energy to discharge his onerous duties.

Mr. Khairaz's Thanks

Mr. Khairaz made a brief speech thanking all for the very kind and magnificent sentiments they expressed towards him.

"I am happy," observed Mr. Khairaz. "During my long association with you in which our relations have been most cordial, happy and harmonious, I speak from the bottom of my heart when I say that the speedy disposal of all work was due to your hearty co-operation, resulting in a calm, dispassionate dispensing of justice. I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues."

Referring to the police force as responsible for the preservation of peace and tranquillity in a city like Bombay, Mr. Khairaz observed, "I have always tried to understand their difficulties. Whenever I was compelled to criticise them, I did so, only to invite their co-operation in a better manner." He paid a tribute to the police force as most loyal and always ready to maintain peace in the city.

Mr. Khairaz thanked the members of the staff of his court for the co-operation and their willingness to speed up matters. "I express my indebtedness to my staff," he said, "and particularly Mr. Raje (Judicial Clerk). His zealous and efficient discharge of his duties have made him a valuable asset to me." He also thanked Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Shah. He concluded, "I assure you I am carrying with me the happiest recollections of my long connection with the police courts."

Mr. Khairaz was then garlanded, after which a group photo was taken.

SEQUEL TO BHOIWADA TROUBLE

Maharbouri Police Arrest Three Watchmen

As a sequel to a fight at Bhoiwada 1st Lane on Friday night the Maharbouri Police arrested three watchmen. They are: Mahadeosingh Bhajwansingh (30); Gajjansingh Narainsingh (40) and Indarsingh Saransingh (45).

It is stated there was some ill-feeling between two groups of watchmen. On Friday might the accused along with seven others went to the Bhoiwada 1st Lane and are alleged to have assaulted Jandeo and Kasturilal.

Pending enquiries, the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court bailed them out till April 15.

"PLUNGED KNIFE IN PARAMOUR'S NECK"

Woman Relates Story Of Alleged Murder At Shuklaji Street

"I seized Fazal Ahmed, grappled with him when he plunged his knife into the neck of my paramour and in doing so I sustained injuries on my left palm. I saw the former stabbing the latter three times in the neck," said Janabai, daughter of Ranoo, in giving evidence yesterday before the City Coroner on the alleged murder of Shamboo Narayan Tivari who was stabbed to death on Sunday at Aochidawada off Shuklaji Street.

In relating the story of the stabbing outrage which took place in her residence at Bohris Chawl at Aochidawada, witness stated that she was living with her paramour for a period of eleven months. Tivari was a partner in a coal shop, managed by Fazal Ahmed and Mohamed Joosab. The coal shop was situated at Moreland Road. For about a month Tivari had stopped going to the shop.

Yesterday at about 9 a.m. Fazal Ahmed came to their shop and asked Tivari to accompany him to a neighbour's room. Tivari replied that he would follow him soon at Khan Saheb's room, their neighbour's residence.

At the door-step of Khan Saheb's room Tivari told Fazal that he did not care to have anything to do with the coal shop.

But after some few minutes they came to witness's room. Tivari was seated on a chair. Without speaking a word, Fazal rushed at Tivari and stabbed him thrice in the neck.

"Then I seized Fazal Ahmed's hand and grappled with him and in doing so I sustained injuries on my left palm. I saw Fazal stabbing the deceased thrice in the neck," witness stated.

Was Much Confused

Asked by the Court what happened afterwards, witness observed, "When I saw Fazal plucking out the knife from the neck of the deceased after the third stab, I rushed and pulled out the knife. I saw Tivari lying on the ground in a pool of blood; he was lying unconscious and I was too much confused with the spectacle."

When questioned about the probable motive of Fazal stabbing Tivari, witness observed that it might be due to some dispute over the coal shop and denied any knowledge of the display of any feelings of alleged insult to the Prophet.

A Police Constable attached to the Nagpada Police in giving evidence before the Coroner said that he was on duty at the time at the junction of the Bapti Road and Sakhlaji Street. When he heard about what took place at Bohris Chawl he saw the deceased in a pool of blood.

Inquest was postponed, pending further inquiries.

"Dada" Who Is Alleged To Have Created Panic In Locality, Overpowered By Sergeant

It is alleged that Mahomed Abbas Ali, who is said to be the "Dada" of Bhendy Bazar, went to a Marwari's shop with a clasp knife and demanded money for drinks. The Marwari having refused, the "Dada" entered the shop and began to take money from the Marwari's Cash Box. The Marwari himself was scared away by the threatening attitude of the "Dada" and left the shop from the back door.

Mahomed Abbas took away Rs. 6/9/ from the cash box and was going with the clasp knife swinging in his hand. A number of people ran helter skelter out of fright.

Sergeant Finan who was passing at the time from Bhendy Bazar saw the people in a panic and challenged the "Dada" but the latter it is alleged rushed on the police sergeant with his knife with a view to stab him. Sergeant Finan however succeeded in tripping him up and arrested him with the assistance of a police constable.

Abbas Ali was injured in the struggle and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A meeting of Moslems was held last evening at Ahmedabad when resolutions were passed protesting against the Karachi firing and demanding an independent enquiry into the circumstances that led to the shooting. Sympathy was also expressed for the families of those who died as a result of the firing.

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1	Coupon at	Rs. 100	
2	Coupons at	Rs. 50	each.
4	Coupons at	Rs. 25	"
10	Coupons at	Rs. 10	"
20	Coupons at	Rs. 5	"
37	Total	Rs. 500	

These Lucky Numbers will be published in papers after the Sale, and cash money will be given on producing coupons with these numbers.

MISS NOT YOUR COUPONS

For details see HANDBILL or ring up SECRETARY in 25925.

Coupons will not be issued after 28-4-35.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN MURDER TRIAL

Affray At Chota Kabristan In Which Man Was Killed With Lathi

Illaudin Idda and Bana Fatehdin were acquitted by Mr. Justice Barlee and a Special Jury of the charge of having murdered one Ellias Isaac on the 18th November, 1934.

The prosecution case was that as witness Shah Mohomed and the deceased were walking on the tram lines opposite the Chota Kabrastan at Grant Road the accused hit Ellias on the head with a lathi. They then turned on Shah Mohomed, who, however, disarmed the accused and then thrashed them severely.

When the accused were on the ground they whistled and 16 or 17 persons came out of the burial ground and made for Shah Mohamed, who thereupon ran away. Ellias died of his injuries in the hospital the next day.

The defence was that Shah Mohd. accompanied by four or five companions assaulted accused No. 1 on the tram lines. Accused No. 2 who was walking past ran to his assistance and was also severely assaulted.

Both fell down and the assailants continued their assault while the accused were on the ground. Their cries attracted the attention of some people in the burial ground who came out and intervened. Shah Mohd. and his companions turned on the rescue party and a free fight followed. Ellias suffered his injuries in the course of this fight in which the accused could not and did not take any part as they were lying on the ground disabled by the serious injuries that had been inflicted by Shah Mohd. and his companions.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty by 6 to 3 and His Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged and acquitted.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Jhabwalla appeared for the Prosecution. Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, appeare dfor the accused.

RASH JUMP COSTS WOMAN HER LIFE

In returning a verdict of accidental death on an unknown Hindu woman who jumped out of an electric train while in motion at Sion on Friday and died in the J. J. Hospital as a result of the injuries, the Coroner's Jury remarked that the woman rashly jumped out of the train.

Death Due To Burns

A verdict of death due to extensive burns accidentally sustained due ignition of petrol was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury yesterday at the inquest held over the body of Attar Hussein Azad Hussein, a shoe maker, employed in the Bharat Rubber Factory, Jogeshwari.

Evidence showed that Azad Hussein with another employee of the same factory were lighting a petrol-lighter when the former pressed the clip of the gadget and in doing so the flames leapt up and caught his clothes. His colleague also sustained some burns yesterday and gave evidence before the Coroner.

BURNT WHILE LIGHTING SEGRI

"Death due to shock following extensive burns accidentally sustained while lighting a coal "segri" at her residence at Sun Mill Lane, Bombay", was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day on the body of Salubai Mahadeo (20).

The husband of the woman in giving evidence before the Coroner said that his wife sustained burns on Friday last while lighting a "segri". She was subsequently removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Sunday.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT

Appeal Against Acquittal Of Sub-Inspector Admitted In High Court

The revisional application filed by Mahomed Ali Umar Hafiz Khan against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitting Sub-Inspector Sumersing of Khandwa was admitted by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court.

The petitioner was arrested by the Sub-Inspector on a charge of defalcation. It was subsequently found that the offence was committed and by the petitioner but by another man, Nawabkhan. The petitioner was, thereupon, let off.

Subsequently the petitioner filed a complaint charging the Sub-Inspector with wrongful confinement.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, however, acquitted him, holding that he had acted in good faith. Against this order the petitioner filed the present application in the High Court.

Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

B. P. H. A. Offers A Target

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

EXCELLENT PROGRESS BY B. P. H. A.

The newly-born Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd., held its first annual general meeting last week. During the short period of its existence, namely, six months, the Association has, I am very pleased to note, made excellent progress. Barring the Catholic, Hindu and Parsi Gymkhanas who by the way, do not play any hockey, practically every hockey Club or Gymkhana in the City and suburbs has affiliated itself to the Association. Besides, three Clubs from Kirkee have joined to enlarge its sphere, scope and importance on this side of India. The present strength of these clubs stand at 47—a very good number indeed.

WHY MORE INDIVIDUALS DO NOT JOIN.

The number of individual members is said to be 42, which is "somewhat disappointing" in the view of the Managing Committee of the Association. I am not, however, surprised at the poor response of the local hockey players and enthusiasts at their invitation to join the Association. The reason is that the admission fee of Rs. 10 and annual subscription of Rs. 5 which the Association has fixed for its members is rather high, considering the fact that hockey, like football, is a poor man's game. So, the Association, if it really wants to make it a thoroughly representative institution, should reduce the rates to Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively at least. I do not think this reduction would materially affect the exchequer of the Association. But even if it does, it should be sacrificed in the wider interests of the institution.

A QUESTION ABOUT GWALIOR CUP.

The Association ran a League Tournament with two Divisions in which as many as twenty clubs participated. This was also a creditable achievement, having regard to the fact that the Association does not possess a ground of its own. The question which I have not been able to answer yet, because I have not been enlightened by the authorities, as how the Gwalior Gold Cup Tournament came to be conducted by the Western India Football Association. One would have thought that when the W I F A handed over charge and conduct of hockey in Bombay to the B P H A it should have transferred everything which it had acquired by virtue of its controlling position in hockey, to the latter body. Would somebody enlighten me on the point?

WHAT ABOUT "THE HAT-IN HAND"?

I feel rather amused to recollect all that Bori Bunder had said in connection with the formation of the B P H A. It had sagely predicted that as some of the important hockey clubs in Bombay had made up their minds not to have anything to do with the new Association, the latter would surely fail and its promoters would have to "go hat in hand" to the W I F A again. Subsequent events have fully proved what a false prophet we have at Bori Bunder.

19 PERSONS ELECT 13!

Turning to the elections just held, I find that only nineteen members voted to elect thirteen persons to the Managing Committee including the President, three vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer and seven members and that, too, after the ballot boxes were kept open a day longer than the rules permitted! This certainly shows an woeful lack of interest in the elections by the voters. The result was that two of the founders of the Association were unceremoniously thrown out. But I am not so much concerned with their failure, as with the causes which brought it about.

I notice here another edition of the W I F A being created. While one section of Waudby Road has taken charge of the Football Association, the other is about to capture hockey. The net result of the secession from the W I F A and formation of the B P H A will, therefore, be the same as far as Indians are concerned, unless they wake up betimes. They must see to it that they can have an easy admission to the association and exercise their rights and privileges with perfect freedom and execute their plans without the least hindrance.

UMPIRING IN AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

Umpiring in the Aga Khan Tournament has been of a standard unknown in the history of hockey in Bombay. All the suggestions that I made in these columns for a compromise with the Whistling Fraternity have been turned down with a deaf ear. It is not yet too late to mend, I would in all sincerity and earnestness ask the contending parties to bring about a happy solution of this burning question soon.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY TO THE FORE.

I am very glad to note that the B P H A is taking a keen interest in the promotion of women's hockey in Bombay. I suppose it expects to strengthen its financial position through their support. I wish them Godspeed. But I should like them to engage their energies and influence in the securing of a ground for themselves before they venture in running more tournaments. Without a ground of their own and a stand, it is impossible for them to build up financial strength and increase popularity in their tournaments.

Bombay Mayoral Election

Correspondence Between Nariman & Mrs. Munshi

We have received a letter from Mrs. Lilavati Munshi stating that as Mr. K. F. Nariman has given an assurance that he will vacate the Mayoral Chair (if elected) in the event of a conflict between the Congress mandate and the Corporation resolution, he will vacate the chair, he could depend upon her vote in the Mayoral election.

Mrs. Munshi has also forwarded for publication letters that have passed between her and Mr. Nariman on this matter.

From Mrs. Lilavati Munshi

The Mayoral election that is coming off on Monday has brought a public criticism against me. The criticism has been started without knowing what stand I took and went on misrepresenting me. I am, therefore, compelled much against my will to issue this statement.

When I learnt some weeks ago that Mr. Nariman was aspiring for the Mayoralty I felt that his position as a Mayor would be inconsistent with his position as a Congressman and a member of the Working Committee. I wrote to him a letter on the 22nd instant, but I am sorry to say that he did not show me even the most ordinary act of courtesy of replying to my letter till yesterday. Till then I did not like to raise the question in the press, but I find that my not saying anything on the matter in the face of so much misrepresentation will not be fair to myself and to the public.

Now I do not consider it necessary to take up every point of criticism that has been appearing against me in the press during the last few days. I will confine myself only to very relevent points. The only important point that has been urged against me by Mr. Nariman and others is that I am swayed by personal consideration. To say the least, it is hitting below the belt. It is not fair criticism. His attitude in connection with the Assembly election I have always found perplexing. But I am not the only person who is puzzled. Even prominent Congressmen of all India eminence have felt so. It was a mere accident that Mr. Munshi happened to be a candidate and was defeated at the polls. But my perplexity started before the elections were held and their results were out. And it is wrong therefore, to deduce from this that I was swayed by personal considerations. But this is a past story. I need not dwell on it any further.

Soon after the elections of the Corporation Mr. Nariman attempted to organise a party which was not to owe any allegeance whatsoever to the Congress. We even went so far as not to insist upon party members using in their person Swadeshi garments. In other words he wanted to set aside all recognised traditions of Congress. I need not characterise such an attitude but must leave it to the public to judge. Fortunately a 'prominent' Congressman as he himself styled him in his press communication took strong objections to it and the idea of such a bottomless pary did not fructify.

But the most important question to-day is the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties reign. The Working Committee has given a definite lead on the question. Congressmen are expected to refrain from participating in it, and yet, Mr. Nariman is reported to have supported Mr. Hirjibeheddin's amendment which suggested certain ways of celebration other than those suggested by the Jubilee Committee Report. Now, Mr. Nariman in this matter definitely went against the resolution of the Working Committee.

This was during the debate on the previous Monday. I am equally aware that at the last Thursday meeting he seconded the amendment of recording the report of Miss Maniben Kara and thereby improved upon his previous position. But this incident in any case clearly shows a conflict of loyalty to the Congress orders and the aspirations for becoming the Mayor. One may as well say that he was yet oscillating whether to participate or not to participate. At any rate it did not help any one clearly to understand his attitude.

I have most unwillingly said all is for I have been driven to say it. I am told that he has asked some people to trust and depend upon him. For my part I can say that it is no use asking me to trust and to depend in face of such incidents. There is only one man who can claim such trust even to-day and that is Mahatma Gandhi. Otherwise to-day it is well-known that everybody's views even on vital questions are in the melting pot and one cannot confidently assert that Mr. A. B. C. or X, Y, Z, will beyond doubt act in a particular fashion on a given occasion It is an unfortunate situation but it is there. And there can be nothing derogatory to ask or to answer any question as to one's attitude on a point at issue.

In view of Mr. Nariman's unintelligible attitude the only course open to me was to abstain from voting rather than be a party to a doubtful step. But now I am given to understand definitely that, in the event of a conflict between the Congress mandate and the Corporation resolution, he will vacate the Chair. And I may also say now that he can depend upon my vote in the Mayoral election. All these discussions and arguments would have been easily avoided if Mr. Nariman had made his position immediately clear, when the question was raised without waiting for being pressed for clearing up his position. But it is no use worrying about spilt milk.

Letter To Nariman.

26, Ridge Road,
Bombay 22nd March 1935.

Dear Mr. Nariman,

The other day at Mr. Razak's party Mr. Meherally asked me whether I was voting for you at the next Mayor's election stating that the rumour was that I was voting for Mr. Karanjawalla. Mr. Nagindas Master also told my husband about a similar conversation that you had with him. It has, therefore, become necessary to explain to you my position. So far I have not promised my vote to anyone for the Mayoralty and you can take it from me that I am not likely to give it to any non-Congressman so long as there is a Congressman in the field.

A few months ago it would have been a pleasure to vote for you but the unexpected part that you played in the last Assembly Elections and your declaration the other day at the informal meeting at the Congress House that you were not standing for the Mayoralty as a Congressman had scarcely the effect of strengthening my confidence in you.

But the immediate issue on which I am considering the question is that of Jubilee celebrations. After full discussions with several Congress friends I have come to the conclusion that it is not right or a Congressman to be in a position where his duties as a Mayor are sure to conflict with the duties as a Congressman. To get elected as a Mayor you must have the support of many members who will want you not to oppose the Jubilee celebrations. To keep up your reputation as a Congressman you will have to evade performing your duties as a Mayor. Your speech in the Corporation the other day, as reported clearly shows that his conflict has already begun to influence your approach to the question. I wonder how you propose to solve what appears to me an insoluable conflict of duties. I feel that in loyalty to the mandate of the Working Committee Congressmen can only support a candidate who stand for non-co-operation with the Jubilee functions.

I can assure you that no one regrets more than I do the painful necessity of having to write you this letter.—Yours, sincerely.

(Sd.) LILAVATI MUNSHI.

Nariman's Reply

Dear Mrs. Munshi.

Before sending you a reply, I had waited for a few days to see if the attitude adopted by you evidently in a moment of huff and swayed by personal feelings of bitterness for an alleged imaginary grievance, would be altered after cool and dispassionate consideration of the real situation. There is no conflict in my mind as you suggest in your letter. From the very beginning I have made my position absolutely clear that in the event of a conflict between Congress mandate and Corporation resolution it will be my duty to vacate the Chair.

The conflict is unfortunately in your mind, between your public duty as an elected Congress representative of the people and your private personal feelings and for the time being you have allowed the latter to have an upperhand and thus make you swerve from your obvious duty. I will challenge any one to produce a single member whose vote I have canvassed by offering to compromise my Congress position. On the contrary, I have made my attitude absolutely clear to everyone and that is the reason why all anti-Congress Loyalist candidates and their friends and supporters, including Government and its nominees have made a pact against me and are endeavouring to oust me.

If I had been little less stiff on this issue all this opposition would evaporate; at such a juncture I have every right to expect every Congressman regardless of his or her personal inclinations to stand by me. I would not mind being defeated on principle by opposition of opponents but it would be a pity if a Loyalist victory is gained on account of lapses on the part of Congressman.

My speech in the Corporation is either misreported or misunderstood: as the resolution for celebration had already been passed, it could not be challenged within three months, but as soon as the matter came again after three months, I spoke strongly for turning down the proposal and also voted against any grant; nor have I ever asserted that I am not standing as a Congressman; what I stated was that even if a Congress-Nationalist Party was formed, I would not stand as a Party candidate, because it was unfairly and uncharitably suggested that I was forming the party with a view to secure support for my election.

Thus you will see as regards these points, there are misunderstandings that can be easily removed; but the real difficulty is, as you have frankly stated in your letter, my supposed unexpected part in last Assembly election. I have given up any further attempt to convince you on that subject since you preferred to accept the reports of your workers and canvassers in preference to a personal explanation and assurances given by me.

However, I did not allow such personal feelings to prevail when your request for support to the Schools Committee came, but immediately promised both my vote and support without hesitation to you as Congress candidate and also on merit. I had therefore expected similar broad-mindedness and Loyalty to organisation on your part. It will be a pity if a Loyalist gains victory over a Congressman in such an important Civic issue on account of lapses and breaches on part of Congressmen.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) K. F. NAIRMAN.

Mrs. Munshi's Last Word

Dear Mr. Nariman,

I received your letter of the 30th instant yesterday night, It is undisputed that my first reaction was to return it to you without dealing with it. But I do not desire to carry on an ugly and unseeming controversy if I can help it. I must say here that you did not even show to me a most ordinary act of courtesy of replying or even acknowledging my letter which you reply to-day only under pressure. But I understand your feelings to-day. You are not angry at anything and everything which you imagine comes in your way. I would not, therefore, pursue the matter any further.

You have made several statements in the letter which I think I should not criticise here, for it will not lead you or me anywhere. But I must simply say that when I thought of abstention from voting in the Myoral election, there was no personal element whatsoever which led me to that decision.

In view of the public criticism of my attitude I am compelled though much against my will to issue a statement, you will not, I am sure, in all fairness, blame me for that.

While I am writing this letter I understand that you have thought it wise to make your position definitely clear to the public. You have said it in your public statement that the present Mayor will sign the address and the Commissioner will take it to England to present it to His Majesty. So you are saved from that situation arising. Any way I am glad for that.

All this acrimony during these few days would have been avoided by a clear statement from you immediately the question was raised but it is no use worrying over spilt milk.

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL FEDERATION

Formation Of Body Will Fulfil Long Standing Need

LAHORE, March 27.

The formation of an All-India Football Federation in the near future is foreshadowed by Mr. H. A. Sooft, Honorary Secretary, North Western India Football Association who recently returned from Delhi where he discussed with a number of representatives from other provinces matters connected with soccer in India. Football circles view the formation of such a body as fulfilling a long-steanding need in which India is lacking. Moreover the inclusion of football in the programme of the Olympic games to be held at Berlin in 1936 should set the authorities to form such an organisation without loss of time, so that by the time games are held in India might be able to send a fully representative football team.

According to Mr. Sooft the Indian Football Association, Calcutta, has hitherto acted in a manner that has created an impression abroad that they represent the whole of India. They have made attempts to amalgamate with them other football controlling bodies in the country. The football team for South Africa last year, for instance, was styled an "All-India Football Team" although it was mainly selected from Calcutta.

Speaking constitutionally the I. F. A. is a misnomer for Calcutta Football Association, not even Bengal Football Association. The strength of Calcutta football players was gauged last year when I. F. A.'s representative team played a number of matches in the Punjab and were often defeated.

Questioned regarding the personnel of the Indian Hockey Team for New Zealand, Mr. Sooft expressed dissatisfaction with the selection and added that with the exception of Dhyan Chand, Roop Singh and Mohd. Hussain of Manavadar the team was composed of players of ordinary standard.—A. P.

Help Kidneys
Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Mas-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans, and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Australian Cricket Tour Of South Africa

Strong Team Comprising Test Stars Likely To Make Trip

The final selection of the Australian team for South Africa has yet to be made. A well-known Melbourne critic, Mr. E. M. Baillie of the "Sporting Globe," writing to a friend in Ceylon, expresses some interesting views. He says:

We now know that O'Reilly is practically certain to go. This lessens the chances of Chilvers, for it seems that he can get in only by the exclusion of Grimmet. The South Australian is still bowling so well that the selectors can hardly contemplate omitting him. With O'Reilly, Grimmet, Fleetwood-Smith, Ebeling and McCormick as the stock bowlers, and McCabe and Chipperfield to give what assistance is necessary, room can hardly be found for another slow bowler.

FOURTEEN PLAYERS

The selectors have suggested increasing the number of players to 15, but indications are that the Board of Control will not agree to this. If 15 should be taken it is a question whether the extra man should not be a batsman.

Three weeks ago I said it seemed likely that the final batting place would go to Badcock or O'Brien, and I still think that will be the position. On the ground of experience O'Brien might get the choice, but on the promise that he gives, Badcock may be favoured. As things stand I would choose O'Brien with Badcock as my next best.

Brown, Fingleton, Bradman and McCabe might be our first four batsmen, with Darling, O'Brien (or Badcock) and Chipperfield to support them. This would give us seven first-class batsmen with Oldfield and Barnett, the two 'keepers to support them. I am assuming, of course, that Oldfield will be available. If he is not, then it looks as though Walker may take his place. Thus the team may be as follows:—

D. G. Bradman (S.A.).
W. A. Brown (N.S.W.)
S. J. McCabe (N.S.W.).
J. H. Fingleton (N.S.W.).
L. S. Darling (Vic.)
L. P. O'Brien (Vic.)
A. G. Chipperfield (N.S.W.).
W. A. Oldfield (N.S.W.).
B. A. Barnett (Vic.).
W. J. O'Reilly (N.S.W.)
C. V. Grimmet (S.A.)
L. O'B Fleetwood-Smith (Vic.)
H. I. Ebeling (Vic.)
E. L. McCormick (Vic).

Badcock (batsman), Chilvers (bowler), or Walker (wicket-keeper) would be my choice for any changes that the selectors might consider desirable.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Indo-Portuguese Defeat H. M. I. Dockyard

The clash between the H M I Dockyard and the Indo-Portuguese Association was devoid of interest. Both sides displayed little knowledge of the game and play dragged on aimlessly till the half time whistle blew. After a period of inactivity in the second half J A D'Souza broke through the Dockyard defense to score the first goal. Miranda increased the lead for the Portuguese Association who won by 2 goals to nil.

RESULT:

Indo-Portuguese Assn, 2 Goals.
H. M. I. Dockyard Nil

The teams were:—

INDO-PORTUGUESE ASSN.

Durham: J Rocha and E. Rego: Mello Castro, Ebraham and F D'Souza: R. Dias, F. Couthino, J A D'Souza, Miranda and V. D'Souza.

H. M. I. DOCKYARD

D. Netscher: C Hayward and D. Souza: R D'Silva, R Wasker and C Dowling: J Robertson, C D'Agorne, M Bocarro, J Oldbury and A D Aguiar.

Umpires: Messrs H. Ross and Usher.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

St. Andrew's High School vs. Young Sports.

The Ninth Parsi National Boxing tournament was held at the Sir D. Petit Gymnasium on Sunday. Picture shows boxing match in pro gress.

JACKS' "SUPER SIX"
CORRUGATED ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS

ARE THE IDEAL COVERING FOR CINEMAS, BUNGALOWS, FACTORIES AND GODOWNS AS THEY ARE PRACTICALLY

INDESTRUCTIBLE

Better Sheets have never been Manufactured

Sole Suppliers:—
William Jacks & Co.,
P. O. Box 355, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 14, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 26, 1353
Parsi: Meher 27, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
High Tide: 11-06; 23-10
Low Tide: 4-49; 17-01

Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, annual general meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

Bombay Natural History Society, annual general meeting, Prince of Wales Museum, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 5.

Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd., 7th annual general meeting, Mackinnon Mackenzie Building, Ballard Estate, H.E. the Governor attending, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for (1) Mombasa, (2) Zanzibar, (3) Beira Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa, per S. S. "Tsipingo" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements via Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 21st ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 31st idem, and left there at 10 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

The Homeward P and O Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at midnight the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore on March 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 8 via Penang and Colombo.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.

Mr. Jethmal Parasram of Karachi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Shakespeare's Sonnets contain the key to the plays"

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Gilded Lily." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Forsaking All Others." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Chhatrapati Sambhajee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Bowery." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nell Gwyn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Misar-Ka-Khazana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Last Gentleman." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tailspin Tommy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Romance In The Rain". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Dirty Work". Time as usual.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 68th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, The Rev. Dr. J. McKenzie M. A. will address in English on "The necessity of Religion" in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ADVICE TO HARIJANS ON CLEANLINESS.

Sjt. Harkisondas L. Jhaveri, the Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay, writes:

"Under the auspices of the Dalit Mahila Samaj a meeting of Harijan ladies residing at Walpakhadi was held on Saturday last, under the presidentship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

Mrs. Gokhale spoke for about half an hour on cleaniless, education of children and motherhodd. Mr. Darole and Mr. Kotwal also spoke.

AIR MAIL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways eastbound plane due to arrive Karachi on Sunday has been delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 1st April 1935 will be receievd here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-30 p.m. on the 2nd. April 1935 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting to-day (Tuesday) air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below:—Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hrs. and Registered correspondence 11-00 hrs.

SUBURBAN DIST. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of Suburban Dist. Political Conference was held on Saturday last in the Parishad Karyalaya Juhu Road, when Sjt. G. D. Bhatt was in the chair.

The first question was the election of the president for the forthcoming third District Political Conference, out of the five names proposed Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai having secured the maximum number of votes' was elected to preside Sjt. Bhatt was authorised to communicate with Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai in this connection.

Upon the recommendations of the sub-committees the meeting after some deliberation agreed with the recommendation to postpone the conference dates to the 4th week of April 1935 and the secretaries were asked to consult the president-elect as to the dates most suitable to him. On receipt of this information the definite dates in the fourth week of April will be announced.

BOMBAY BOYSCOUT'S SUCCESS.

Obtains Cub Wood Badge At Pennant Hills, (Australia).

News has been received that Mr. J R. Mody, who is on a world tour on push bike, and who was recently invested as a Rover of the 1st Queanbeyan Rover Crew, has been successful in obtaining a Cub Wood Badge at Pennant Hills, not so very far from Sydney.

This Cub Wood Badge is a great distinction conferred on him the highest Badge to be obtained in the Cub Movement.

Rover Scout J. R. Mody, it is understand, is to go in for a Rover Wood Badge in the near future.

H. H. the Chief of Miraj in the centre and other prominent persons of Poona at the Industrial Exhibition recently held in Poona

THE CAPITOL

Popular Prices

We are informed by the Management of the Capitol Theatre that due to numerous demands from the public there will be two performances daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m. of the renowned "Tropical Express Revue", both the shows at popular prices. The Revue, brought out to India by Prof. Doorlay has already caught in the City.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Gujerati records). 1-0 p.m Available Market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. (H.M.V. Records). 5-0 p.m. Ladies' Talk by Beth. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Organ Recital. L. A. Lickfold, M.A., Mus, Bach, F.R.C.O. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk: By The Bookman. 7-45 p.m. Dance Music. Famous American Orchestras (Brunswick). 8-30 p.m. The Language Game (English). A Weekly chat on "How to play it." By Adolph Myers. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. A Concert of South Indian Music. By Mrs. Mangalam Srinivasan. On her way from Indore to Madras via Bombay, Mrs. Mangalam Srinivasan, an amateur exponent of music, has volunteered herself to give a performance of veena and vocal music, this evening. The programme includes the following:—

VEENA.—

1 Elanidhaya Raga Atana; 2 Paramuka Raga Suraty; 3 Endhuku Raga Thodi; 4 Sivaguru Raga Mukari; 5 Nelayathakshi Raga Malavagowlam; 6 Marubari (Jawali) Raga Kamas.

VOCAL.—

1 Varnam Raga Biyakada; 2 Bajansaya Raga Kalyani; 3 Ramaniyada Raga Karakarapriya; 4 Veruthunai Raga Vasaspathi; 5 Ragunayaka Raga Hamsadwan; 6 Enryku Siva Krupai Raga Mukari.

Empire Broadcasting

TUESDAY, April 2.

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Hughes Macklin (Tenor). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 9-15 p.m. Talk: "Church Choirs of the Empire." An account of a 33,000 miles visit to 1,100 choirs of the British Empire by Dr. Sydney H. Nicholson, M.V.O., M.A. Warden of St. Nicolas College, Chislehurst, formerly organist of Westminster Abbey, London. 9-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. Popular Ballads. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The staff and the students of the college have formed a committee to collect funds for the memorial of late Dr. A. L. Niar. The committee earnestly appear to the sympathisers to contribute according to their mite. Subscription can be sent to the college direct or may be sent through the member of the committee.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a general meeting of the 'C' Ward workers and volunteers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.), at committee office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Sjt. Nagindas Master will preside.

"A REALLY BAD GANG"

Jail For Cheating Woman

Calling three of the accused "a really bad gang," Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, sentenced them to varying terms of imprisonment and bound over another for a period of 12 months, in a case of cheating, on Monday.

Rama Sudkya. Ramachandra Sitaram. Manaji Pandu, Ganoo Rakmaji and Govind Narain (absconding) were charged with cheating a woman mill-worker in respect of an amount of Rs. 300, and aiding and abetting each other in committing the offence and being thus liable to punishment under Section 480 read with 114 I.P.C.

The prosecution alleged that the accused having gained the confidence of Muktabai Sakaram who was residing at Agar Bazar with whom the first accused remained as a boarder, induced her to part with a sum of Rs. 300, which Muktabai obtained by pledging some ornaments, on November 27 last.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty'.

The Magistrate accepting the prosecution evidence found them guilty and convicted them of cheating.

As the first accused had a clean record, and as the police prosecutor said that he would be deported, the Magistrate bound him over for a period of 12 months in a sum of Rs. 100. The second accused had 3 previous convictions and 6 cases were pending against him. He was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. The third who had 5 previous convictions and 3 cases pending against him, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth accused with 2 previous convictions and 3 cases pending was sentenced to 3 months' R. I.

LABOUR LEADERS AT LOGGERHEADS

Alwe Cross-examines Karnik

The cross-examination of Mr. V. B. Karnik, Advocate, Labour Leader, was proceeded with on Monday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, in the case in which Messrs. Khandalkar, Alwe, Kasle and three others were charged with rioting and assault.

The case arose out of the alleged rioting between two groups of Labour leaders following attempts to remove the head office of the Girni Kamgar Union in July 1934 in which persons on both sides received injuries. Two separate chargesheets were filed against the two groups.

The case against Mr. Kandalkar and five others came up first for hearing before Mr. Brown.

On Monday, Mr. Alwe conducting his own defence cross-examined Mr. Karnik for more than two hours regarding the genesis of the trouble between the rival leaders of the labour movement.

The cross-examination was not concluded, when the Court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned to Monday, April 8.

NOT FOUND AT ROLL CALL

11 Detenus Prosecuted In Hijli Detention Camp

MIDNAPORE, April 1.

Eleven detenus in the Hijli Detention Camp have been prosecuted for disobeying the camp rules as they were not found in their respective rooms at the time of roll call.—United Press.

POIGNANT TALE OF POVERTY

Woman Kills Her Children & Attempts To Commit Suicide

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, April 1.

Being of unsound mind and unable to bear abject poverty, Devamma, a middle-aged Lingayat woman, is alleged to have thrown her two children (aged 7 and 4) and also threw herself into well. Two children lost their lives but the woman was saved. She has been arrested and charge sheet has been placed against her for murder and attempt at suicide.

Boxing Contest At Petit Gymnasium

A good standard of boxing was witnessed at the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Gymnastic Institute on Sunday, evening in connection with the finals of the 9th Parsee National Boxing Tournament.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Hammond presided, and Mrs. Hammond gave away the prizes.

In the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Challenge Shield fight, Mr. F. R. Talati was the winner, and Mr. N. F. Dhanidadina was the runner-up. Mr. Keki C. Sidhwa got the cup for scientific boxing.

COOKING DEMONSTRATION AT 'SVADESHI'

A very instructive cooking demonstration was given by Mrs. S. H. Elliot of the American School of Domestic Economy, Chicago, at the "Svadeshi" on Monday morning. The demonstration was arranged by the Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd. A large gathering of ladies was present.

In the course of a two-hour demonstration, Mrs. Elliot showed that Cocogem allowed a high frying temperature. Cocogem used for frying onion-seasoned vegetable could be immediately used again for cooking other foods without any onion flavour being transferred.

"COMMERCE" COMES TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, April 1.

It is understood that the "Commerce" a long-established financial weekly of Calcutta has been transferred to Bombay and will appear from Bombay early in the first week of April.

The management of the paper has been acquired by Messrs. Brady and Company Ltd., a leading business firm of this city whose Chairman is Sir Joseph Kay, who is also the Chairman of the Bombay Millowner's Association.—United Press.

FOUR KILLED IN MOTOR SMASH

MADRAS, April 1.

Four Indians were killed including two children and three were injured in a motor car smash forty miles from Madras. Details are not yet available.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Journalist's Wife's Experience

Mrs. Chamanlal, wife of the Indian journalist, who is at present in Japan and whose letters from Japan have been published in "The Chronicle" from time to time, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last by a Japanese steamer. So did several others both from Japan and America. It is necessary to mention these facts because of the peculiar treatment meted out to Mrs. Chamanlal by the Customs officials. The passengers embarked at 8 a.m. There were not many of them. Some of them, who were Europeans or Englishmen, were able to get away within a few minutes after embarkation. Other Indians also managed to get their release from the Customs officials before 9 a.m. But Mrs. Chamanlal received the attention of several Customs officials. Every little thing in her trunk or bedding was examined very minutely. Her private letters were submitted to very careful scrutiny. While the search of the trunks and bedding was going on enquiries were set afoot by Mrs. Chamanlal's friends as to what was the reason for such extra-minute search and it was found that the authorities had received special instructions about Mrs. Chamanlal. After nearly two hours' search of all her belongings and her own personal self, the Customs officials succeeded in getting hold of something, which they thought might prove objectionable. The proof copies of "Secrets of Japan," which Mr. Chamanlal is writing, was the biggest find and a diary was another. The official in charge was heard to remark: "We have at least found something". The proofs, the diary and a small piece of paper were retained by the authorities, and Mrs. Chamanlal was allowed to go after this examination which lasted two hours. All this because she happens to be the wife of a journalist with nationalist views. No possible explanation could be given as to why Mrs. Chamanlal should have been treated thus.

Nature Has Its Way

How nature plays havoc with material things is illustrated by the water mains which supply the citizens of Bombay and the suburbs with 90 million gallons of water every day. During the cold wave of last year two water main pipes 72 inches in diameter burst owing to contraction caused by the cold wave. Recent inspection at Bandra Creek revealed that 37 inches steel main pipes show signs of corrosion owing to their daily contact with tide water. These pipes were laid in 1926 and on an inspection in December 1930 it was anticipated that they would last at least 10 to 12 years. It now appears that this anticipation will not materialise and the pipes will have to be renewed very shortly. The total length of these pipes is about 2166.5 feet. These pipes are corroded by the tide water in spite of the fact that they are frequently painted by anti-corrosive paints.

THAKUR MUNSHI SINGH RELEASED

Was Twice Removed To Hospital During Last Five Months

LUCKNOW, April 1.

Mr. Thakur Munshi Singh, a prominent Congress and Labour worker who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in last June was released yesterday before the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

He is suffering from some trouble in stomach and was twice removed to hospital during last five months. He is now much emaciated and pulled down.—United Press.

POLICE OFFICER'S SON DROWNED

BARODA, April 1.

Information has been received here of the tragic death of Mr Pratap Rao, the younger son of R B. B Ghadge, police commissioner of Baroda. It is reported that Pratap Rao while sailing with some others in Essex, was drowned accidentally. Mr. Paratap Rao was studying for the final F.R.C.S. examination.

CONVICTED OF MURDER CHARGE

Vagri Transported For Life

Bhagwan Dayal, a "Vagri", was sentenced by Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court Sessions on the jury finding him guilty of committing the murder of Premabai, a Vagri woman, was sentenced to transportation for life.

Hubtio Versing, the second accused in the case, was found not guilty of abetment and acquitted.

It was alleged that there was a dispute between the first accused and his aunt, Premabai, over the custody of his children and on December 11 last, he went to her residence in Chandanwadi and killed her with a sickle.

The second accused was alleged to have accompanied him at the time. His defence was that he knew nothing of the offence.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Mathalone appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. B. C. Vaidya and Mr. P. A. Mahale defended the 1st and 2nd accused, respectively.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1935

BUSINESS AND POLITICS

We have already commented upon the attitude of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce towards the India Bill in general. But that towards the notorious commercial safeguards provided therein and the recent economic developments in the country need some fuller notice, especially because interested parties are recklessly misrepresenting and vilifying the Federation on account of its nationalist leanings. It should be noticed in this connection that the policy of the Federation generally reflects public opinion in the country, though for that very reason it is not much relished by Government or their supporters like the "Times of India." The Federation accurately echoed popular feeling in condemning the commercial safeguards in the new constitution as being unduly rigid and likely to cause abuse of power to the serious detriment of the country's industrial and commercial development. Mr. Manu Subedar, who moved the resolution on safeguards, stated the plain unvarnished truth when he remarked that the safeguards were there as a clear threat to the growth of national industries and were merely for the continuance of the undue privileges which the British enjoyed in India and constituted the surest method of precipitating constitutional deadlocks before the constitution finally broke down. The constitution is indeed doomed to sink under the weight of the iniquitous safeguards themselves.

Dangers Of Ottawa Pact.

A foretaste of the way the safeguards are likely to be worked is provided by the nature of the Indo-British Pact or the Ottawa Pact of which the former is but an extension. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai took to shreds the Ottawa Pact and showed how its working had justified the country's worst fears. According to Government's own report for the period ending March 1934, he pointed out, the Pact did not indicate any material benefit to the export of agricultural produce in India. On the other hand the repercussions of the Pact have already begun to be felt in the measures taken or contemplated by countries like France, Italy, Roumania and Belgium and even by Germany. "The direct effect of this Scheme," said Mr. Kasturbhai, "has been to impede the creation of direct markets with foreign countries in a number of articles and to encourage entrepot trade in London markets. It has to some extent checked the growth of internationalism in trade relations between India and the other countries of the world." The Indo-British Pact has only aggravated the position. And the Federation has done well to warn British commercial and industrial interests that "any agreement arrived at over the head of the Indian commercial community is likely to do them greater harm than good."

Freedom—The Only Cure

A feature of present-day commercial conferences is the demand for planned economy. Mr. Kasturbhai strongly pleaded for it and made some specific constructive suggestions. Mr. Hussein-bhoy A. Laljee, presiding over the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce at its sixth annual meeting held at Delhi, also made out a strong case for some scheme of planned economy. After citing the example of U. S. A. in this behalf he said: "In India, however, nothing has been done in these directions. It is true that the people of the country have urged upon the Government of India the need for similar planning in this country. Unfortunately, the system of Government obtaining here enables our authorities to give a deaf ear to such popular demands." Government will continue to turn a deaf year to the people's appeal unless they are made fully responsible to the latter. In their own interests, therefore, as also in the interests of the country businessmen all over the country should be even more active than they have been so far in joining their countrymen in agitating for the complete freedom of the country.

"Your Success Is Our Success Now"

Early reports of conversations between Russian statesmen and Captain Eden, on the basis of points raised in the Anglo-French communique, suggested that whereas Germany replied with "No" and "Perhaps" the Russian response was a cordial "Yes" to all the points. The official communique issued later at Moscow endorsed those reports. "Anglo-Russian co-operation is its keynote" on the basis, of course, of "the proposed Eastern Pact and other question set forth in the Anglo-French communique"

But more decisive is the simple yet very eloquent farewell reply to Captain Eden by M. Litvinoff:—"I wish you success. Your success will be our success". All this clearly means, if anything, that a complete understanding has been arrived at between Russia and Britain over immediately international problems, and if that is so, the visit to Moscow of Captain Eden may well prove a turning-point in the history of post-war efforts to establish permanent international peace and goodwill.

With Britain, France, Italy and their satellites joining together with Russia in the face of the recent menace they can, unless Herr Hitler is utterly dead to all sense of instinctive self-preservation, call Nazi Germany's bluff. This formidable combination will also, we are confident, weigh with Poland and Captain Eden's visit to Warsaw may very likely result in a further warning to Germany that she is isolated and encircled—Poland is already "prepared to agree to any reasonable proposals." It is, therefore, quite possible that, within a fortnight of the failure of the Berlin talks, Germany may show signs of readiness to "think again."

But the achievement at Moscow may, as we say, prove even more far-reaching. "Anglo-Russian co-operation for peace" may change the whole course of diplomatic practice that has hitherto been pursued with profit to none and certainty of eventual disaster for all. It may ease and finally remove the tension between Russia and Japan. And since it seeks to give real meaning and life to dead international watchword and international institutions it may compel Italy to think the better of its present swashbuckling, sword-sharpening enthusiasm. In short it may soon pave the way to a comparatively successful disarmament conference. But all this pre-supposes a fully responsive attitude on behalf of the British Cabinet, towards the Litvinoff-Eden talks. How the British Cabinet reacts has yet to be seen. The cautious attitude of Captain Eden is too studious to be ignored entirely.

Our New Mayor

We heartily congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman on his election as Mayor of the City. He has won the honour by sheer dint of merit. While we congratulate him unreservedly, we are not unaware of the heavy responsibility that his Mayoralty imposes upon him in addition to his responsibilities as President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It will be no easy task to discharge satisfactorily his duties in both these capacities. But Mr. Nariman is a seasoned and a whole-time public worker and as such will not fail to cope with his work creditably. His work as Mayor will be more effective if his colleagues in the Corporation, particularly those belonging to the Congress, give him their whole-hearted co-operation, to which indeed he is in every way entitled. The programme of work which he has already chalked out for himself is a heavy one but highly useful to the City. By carrying it out satisfactorily he will be laying down a good example as the First Servant of the City, to all civic workers and particularly to the Mayors of the future.

(Continued on page 8.)

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

Lessons For India

(BY G. V. PITRE.)

IV.

An important factor contributing to the present high efficiency of Japanese mills, is the general extensive use of electric power. In some cases the mills produce electricity and in some others they get it from outside. In new mills almost all the machines, excepting the carding engines, are driven by electric power. The variable speed motors are also making much headway and these motors are made in Japan. They are cheaper by about 50 per cent than the other foreign makes and are working very satisfactorily. In Japan electric-power is very cheap both to produce and to purchase. For ordinary heating purposes it is still cheaper. Even in the villages it is not only widely used but is also very cheap. That is why the small scale industries in villages are prospering owing to the availability of cheap electric power everywhere.

The Right Lesson.

"The year 1933 was a boom year for our cotton trade. Exports made an amazing stride forward, becoming first place in the world in volume and leaving Manchester, the leader for many years, behind. The depreciation of the yen has increased export possibility, while the continual improvements of equipment, the development of skill and dexterity and the extension of factories have cut down the cost of production. With the progress of inflation by the government prices have steadily advanced, which coupled with an increased demand contributed much to the increase of profits." So remarks "The Asahi" English Annual significantly. Mr. Fusakichi Abe in the same paper, very modestly observes that in the industrial equipment, rational management and skill they are second to none in the world. It is in fact the continual improvement of machines, the development of skill and co-ordination of efforts in every branch of industry, efficient labour and technical staff, better and more efficient methods in organisation that have made the Japanese mill-industry what it is to-day. It is no use condemning their labour as "sweated labour" nor is it going to serve any purpose if we call Japan a country of cheap products. What the starving millions in India and as a matter of fact in other Asiatic countries require is cheap—and tolerably good cloth to cover their semi-nakedness. So instead of raising futile cries against Japanese competition, it will be infinitely better for us to learn many things from Japan and improve the position of our industry and I think most of the methods by which the mill industry in Japan is being organised can surely, though slowly and steadily, be adopted in India to our advantage.

Specialisation

First and foremost our mills instead of producing many counts and varieties of cloth, leading to much waste of capital and labour, should specialise in two warp counts at the most and the necessary weft counts. They should produce a certain number of qualities of cloth, which will lead to a greater economy in machines and men. There are mills in India even under the same Agencies, producing the same counts and same cloth; and such groups of mills can take up this work without much difficulty. Of course, there are many minor difficulties in the way of the rationalisation of the mill industry, but one should know that progress in any direction in any branch of human activity means overcoming of such difficulties; and if there is a will, there is a way. There is much waste and inefficiency in every process in our mills, because of the lack of a fixity of ideas. A mill in India is producing sometimes even more than one hundred varieties and the salesman is almost always ready to accept any order to produce any cloth. In order to avoid such waste of capital and labour and economise all the factors in the industry a coherent plan should be chalked out, preferably by the mill-owners in all the centres and adopted by the individual mills according to their particular equipment and needs. In big centres the Mill-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH

There were two outstanding events in world affairs in the course of the last week, both of immense importance; and mutually connected. The pilgrimage of the British Ministers to foreign shrines,—Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, Prague,—may be lacking in the devotion and enthusiasm that pilgrims to more sacred shrines bestow on the objects of their veneration; but so much hangs on these pilgrimages that one might justly say Peace or War is in the balance.

Berlin Bluff

Nothing definite is known of the Berlin visit of Sir John Simon, and Mr. A. Eden,—except that Germany is adamant in her resolve to abandon even a pretence of an attempt to seek equality in armament by all-round disarmament by agreement. She has begun arming assuming she had not been secretly arming long since; and her new armaments naturally cause the greatest uneasiness to her neighbours,—both in the East and the West. France has already made her rejoinder to this gesture of Germany; and Russia needs to make no histrionic demonstration. Germany, too, makes no secret of the fact that she does not approve of regional pacts to guarantee the peace of Europe piecemeal; and the well-known antipathy of her present rulers towards Communism in any form or shape makes the allusion much too definite to be mistaken. Germany, however, is not in a position, despite all the alarmist exaggerations in the French or British Press, to take on both France and Russia against her at one stroke; she cannot risk a failure; and failure is inevitable for Germany if she goes to war before the summer of 1936. Will she be allowed to choose her own time and her own ground to precipitate the Armageddon, when she is ready for the fray?

France's Difficulties

If either France or Russia could have their say in the matter, the answer is a categorical negative. France has a definite disadvantage, in numbers as well as material, to allow Germany to force a war in 1936. The conscripts of this year in France are those born during the war; and so both their number and their calibre may be defective. Every European country which has a system of conscription as the basis of its defence organisation, must find these years steadily diminishing the stream of young men available for conscription. France has had, therefore, to increase the period of service for her citizen army; and as the next four years go on, her disability in this regard would be progressively increasing. Were she, therefore, to be caught in the summer of 1936, she would be at a disadvantage that no responsible Frenchman is unaware of,—and which France as a country will never risk. Either the war,—if one is brewing,—will have to be shunted off by at least five years to enable France to make up her war-wastage in numbers; or, which is much more probable,—France and her allies would force a war when they have yet an advantage over Germany.

What Germany May Do

This sounds very ominous; but is extremely probable nonetheless. For, consider the probable course of German diplomacy,—always assuming that the Nazis feel themselves sufficiently entrenched at home to risk bold measures abroad. They would seek to make Austria Nazified; and then make Austria declare her willingness to join Germany,—a union of the Teutonic race, with the frontiers stretching from the Rhine to the Danube, and the Vistula. This would mean a nation of 80 millions; with a conscript man-power of 8 millions, in round terms. Given Germany's high industrialisation, the supply of munitions etc., would be no great difficulty. Emboldened by such calculations,—and with a view, also, to deflect in attention from their domestic policy,—the Nazis may seek a 'casus belli,' available in plenty to whosoever seek them. On every one of these moves, however,—from the first revolt of the Austrian Nazis, to the final consummation of the amalgamation of all Germanic races,—France as well as Italy would find ample opportunity to step in. If France and Italy could pull together,—and there seems to be a greater harmony, for the moment at any rate, between the two great peoples on either side of the Alps than was the case until the end of last year; Germany would not be suffered to consummate a single one of these complicated and numerous steps, without the sharpest rejoinder from her neighbours, especially in regard to the absorption of Austria. If France dreads only the political rivalry of Germany, Italy as well as Britain dreads the economic rivalry even more. The Nazis have made many efforts before now to create trouble in Austria. But each time the League Powers have intervened, and frustrated that effort,—leaving to the Nazis the role of the funeral orator on the demise and failure of their own plans. With

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The "Observer" of London is an important Tory weekly. And Mr. Garvin, its genius, is a still more important Tory 'personality.' Much significance must, therefore, attach to the fact that it is "able to announce that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. . . will retain the Premiership throughout the Jubilee celebrations and some months after." If the "Observer" is "able" to make the announcement it must be, as, in fact, it is true. Mr. MacDonald is not the man to miss an opportunity of "playing a full part" in spectacular ceremonials. That opportunity will be given to him—as Mr. Brailsford says in an American paper, there are only two men, but holding key positions, who have a soft corner for Mr. MacDonald, the King and Mr. Baldwin, and it is they who count in connection with the Jubilee celebrations. But the "Observer" is also "able" to announce that Mr. MacDonald will retain the Premiership "some months after" also. Therein lies the significance of the announcement. It appears as if the Tories have now finally decided to take the Premiership away from Mr. MacDonald "some months after" the Jubilee either through some internal adjustments or through a General Election.

NATIONAL WEEK.

Congress activities are at present rather slack in Bombay City, and, perhaps, in many other parts of the country. It is, therefore, much to be hoped that the forthcoming National Week from 6th to 13th instant will be utilised by Congress workers to speed up their activities in various directions. It is particularly necessary that a large number of Congress members should be enrolled during the week. The Bombay programme, we are told, includes 30 to 40 public meetings in the various wards of the City. Congress workers should see to it that they are not content with mere meetings and speeches but do and get the public also to do some more substantial work. Daily hawking of Khaddar by Congress leaders and workers has been a conspicuous feature of the Bombay programme for the National Week ever since it was inaugurated in 1921. We trust it will not be less conspicuous this year.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Speaking on the civil aviation cut motion, Sir Frank Noyce waxed indignant over the charges made by M.L.A.'s against indifference to Indian rights and interests. He denied that Government were not doing all they could. He denied that the companies, which were given aid by Government, were in reality foreign and that Indian directors did not count for much because they were nominated and controlled by Europeans. And he asserted that Government were subsidising flying clubs mainly with a view to training pilots and otherwise helping Indians to take charge of Civil Aviation. All these denials and assertions are as delightful as they are sweeping. But they do not take us very far. Will Sir Frank agree to a committee of non-official M.L.A.'s inquiring into the way subsidised companies and subsidised flying clubs are assisting and encouraging Indian aviation in all its aspects?

EXIT MR. MACRAE

Our Delhi correspondent has been able to secure from reliable sources an explanation of the situation which led to the termination of the services of Mr. Macrae as Secretary of the Indian Medical Council. The edplanation clearly shows that the Government of India were quite prepared to defy in Indian opinion for at least another three years but Mr. Macrae himself made it impossible for them to do so. There is a reference to two conditions which this gentleman sought to lay down as "conditions precedent" and which Government could not expect. What are those conditions. The Government must reveal these conditions. The public would have welcomed information about them and the public is entitled to it. Incidentally we should like to know if it was impossible for Government for find any competent man other than a British I. M. S. to fill the post of Secretary to the Indian Medical Council.

CONSULT LEADERS.

Despite the Finance Member's assurance, we do not yet feel confident that the crore and 13 lakhs of rupees granted by the Legislative Assembly for economic development in rural areas will be utilised in the wisest possible way. The experience of Madras where, it was alleged in the Assembly, Government servants used public money for political propaganda in rural areas, may be reproduced in more places than one. It will be in the interest of Government if they work at every stage in consultation with the leaders of the Congress and other bodies engaged in rural uplift. In any case the public should vigilantly watch how public money is utilised in the name of rural reconstruction.

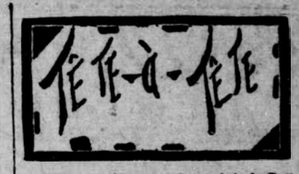
PRESS VIEWS

Case Against Capital Punishment

There is one other observation which occurs to us. We are on general principle opposed to capital punishment. Whatever its value as a deterrent may be in other cases, and it is very little in the case of religious fanaticism it has not only no such value but seems to have a contrary one. It raises the person on whom it is inflicted to the level of a martyr in the eyes of the crowd. That the crown of martyrdom is incongruous in the case of a murderer, is lost sight of. It strikes us, therefore, that the case against capital punishment, acquires special force from these considerations. A life sentence of penal servitude does not so easily lend itself to popular demonstration, while it is as effective as hanging to keep the criminal from further mischief. It may also provide for him a time for reflection and may perhaps lead him to repent of his past. In death there is no repentance. "Indian Social Reformer."

Self-Condemned

We do not know, if the Home Member of the Bombay Government has been correctly reported by the "United Press"; but if the report is correct then Mr. R. D. Bell by his own statement about the Hindusthani Sevadal in the Bombay Council, has drawn up the most denunciatory indictment against himself. He is reported to have said that the Government are not aware that the Hindusthani Sevadal is recognised as a constituent part of the Congress. The attitude of the Government towards this body as manifesting itself in their decision not to lift the ban against it, is something which we are in a position to understand though not appreciate; but it is beyond our comprehension. Now the Home Member of a Presidency Government can be so ignorant as not to know the resolutions adopted from time to time by the Congress and its Working Committee; for, it is by a clear resolution of the Working Committee that the "Dal" was recognised as a constituent part of the Congress subject to its control in most matters. If this is a correct statement of the situation, then all actions of at least the Bombay Government against the Congress and those similar organisations including the "Dal", must be regarded as self-condemned.—"Forward".



"Mr. Nariman is a tried Congressman" says our Special Representative.

And convicted too, brother.

* * * *

Sir Henry Craik has declared that there shall definitely be no clemency or amnesty to political prisoners as part of the Jubilee celebrations.

That confirms the Congress Working Committee's view of the Jubilee celebrations in India and the Committee ought to record a vote of thanks to Sir Henry.

* * * *

Dr. Anklesaria declares that to his "positive knowledge" the film "India speaks" was exhibited in Canada, an important unit of the British Commonwealth.

But since Dr. Anklesaria is not a Home Member of the Government of India his "positive knowledge" must be over-ruled by Sir Henry Craik's negative knowledge, according to which the film has not been shown.

* * * *

"Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya's petition in connection with the Assembly election from the Benares-Gorakhpur division has been upheld"—news summary.

And Munshi Ishwar Saran has been directed to pay Rs. 100 (as costs) for the fault of the Returning Officer.

* * * *

"We think," says the "Tribune" of Lahore, "in the present state of his health Panditji (Malaviyaji) should definitely give up the idea of leading a deputation to England in April."

We entirely agree. Panditji owes it to his own health and also to that of the nation not to put either or both to the strain of a futile adventure.

* * * *

Says a Moscow cable: "It is felt here on all sides that Captain Eden's visit has been a definite success."

Now who should be congratulated on it, M. Litvinoff or Captain Eden? But it would be better not to be too—what's the word we want? Anyway it would be better and more diplomatic to congratulate both. Specially when both made cheerfully and in equal measure tremendous ideological sacrifices.

* * * *

Abyssinia has asked that the League Council should take up her appeal under article 15 without delay.

The League Council, it is hoped, will lose no time in addressing a respectful inquiry to Italy as to what and where article 15 is and whether it would be quite in order to recognise that article.

* * * *

General knowledge question in a contemporary: "If it is 'afternoon' in London what is it in Berlin?"

'Hell Hitler,' of course.

* * * *

The Congress Party in the Assembly has proved a failure; it is a standing joke; every body dislikes (and yet it defeats Government more often than not); it has been exposed in the Assembly; and it has been exposed in the country; in short it is a dead farce etc. etc. So says the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India."

* * * *

You might, however, object that according to this Anglo-Indian entertainer—a thick skin is useful, but a thick insensitiveness is positively invaluable for a sustained apology for clowning—the virtual demise of the Congress Party took place on the very day it started its work in the Assembly.

It is true. The fact is that Congress Party has as many lives as our entertainer has days to justify himself and live by killing it. We haven't yet heard the end of the Congress Party's end. In fact we won't.

And so the Congress Caravan marches on affording opportunities to the Delhi-Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" to—er—justify his "raison d'etre."

* * * *

Magistrate—"I shouldn't think you'd hit a little man like that."

Prisoner—"Suppose he called you an Irish slob?"

Magistrate—"But I'm not an Irishman."

Prisoner—"Suppose he called you a Dutch slob?"

Magistrate—"But I'm not a Dutchman."

Prisoner—"Well, suppose he called you the kind of slob that you are?"

Germany's Armed Forces Will Be 750,000

Ludendorff And Von Seeckt Very Influential Members Of National Defence Council

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, March 31.

It is now thought that the German armed forces will be 750,000.

The 1915 class will be called up by April 1 numbering 580,000, of which 300,000 will be kept with colours.

Classes 1901 and 1909 will be trained in short service periods, not exceeding eight weeks' course in the next few years.

The 1901 class will be called up by October 1, and another batch by April 1 1936.

A National Defence Council will be created, of which Field-Marshal, Ludendorff, and Von Seeckt will be very influential members.

TOUGH PROBLEM FOR MINISTRY OF FINANCE

In view of the enormous sum required for army and navy the Ministry of Finance is said to be wracking its brains to find the means to balance the budget.

In order to enable Germany to carry on in the meanwhile a special law is promulgated, authorising, 'inter alia', the Minister of Finance to assume certain guarantees, as for example, for the promotion of Germany's export trade up to 200,000,000 marks will be made available.

Up to hundred-million is allowed for the work of creating purposes, and up to eighty-eight million for agriculture.

EDEN LEAVES FOR WARSAW

British And Soviet High Officials Give Him Hearty Send-off

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Mar. 31.

Mr. Anthony Eden left for Warsaw at 10-45 a.m. and was given a farefell by M. Litvinoff, Lord Chilston, high Soviet officials and diplomats at the station.

A red carpet was spread on the platform and a picked guard of honour was drawn up. British and Soviet flags were flown.

Mr. Eden gave a broadcast thanking the Soviet for the hospitality.

M. Litvinoff replied: 'I wish you success. Your success will be our success now."

GERMANY'S CONSCRIPT ARMY

Berlin Describes Forecasts As Exaggeration

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, April 1.

Forecasts of 7,50,000 as the future strength of the German army were described in official quarters as an exaggeration. It is pointed out that the number of one-year class conscripts will not reach even 5.50,000 as it is possible, 50 per cent of the conscripts will be disqualified for medical reasons and further large numbers will be exempt because they will be indispensable in business or fathers of families. Thus the number who will actually receive military training in the next few years will be nothing like 8 million, but may only be one-third as many.

DEMOCRACY IN ISLAM

Imam Of Working Mosque On Need Of World

An interesting lecture on "Islam and Democracy" was delivered at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, on Monday, by Maulvi Abdul Majid of the Woking Mosque, London.

H.H. The Sheriff Maulvi Mustafa-El-Raisunni of Morocco, who presided on the occasion, said that he toured through India and found faith and hope in the hearts of Indians. Their anxious desire to grasp the right spirit would go a long way to minimise the misery of life. He exhorted the muslims to rise as a new generation with a new spirit. He requested the speaker to deliver his lecture.

DICTATORSHIP CONDEMNED

Maulvi Abdul Majid characterised the present regime of Dictatorships in several countries as an aborration in the evolutionary progress of society. He pointed out the valuable contribution of Islam to the problems of the world. The concept of democracy in its true spirit was first introduced by the Prophet in a world where principles of equality of man were yet to be realised. The idea of monotheism was emphasised in Islam as in not other religion. Though the Jews might be described as the first race who could concieve of monotheism, their conception was almost exclusive and did not extend beyond their own race. Islam on the other hand visualised God as the Supreme Being holding sway over the whole universe, before Whom all creation was the same. He quoted instances from Islam to emphasise the democratic tenets preached in Islam and described how universal brotherhood had successfully asserted itself in Islamic teachings and practice.

NEED OF WORLD

The greatest need of world today was, according to the speaker a spiritual emancipation. The absence of priesthood in true Islam, the speaker said was proof of the really democratic conception of Islam. He hoped that a true and proper understanding of Islam would lead to a new conception of human values, and would substantially contribute towards solving the world's problems.

NOT MALAVIYAJI BUT HIS NEPHEW

Contesting Vacant Seat In Assembly

BENARES, April 1.

In connection with the rumour that Pandit Malaviya is going to contest the seat in the Assembly which has fallen vacant, setting aside Munshi Iswar Saran's nomination, enquiries made in Pandit Malaviya's residence reveal that Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya is likely to contest the Benares-Gorakhpur constituency seat himself instead of Pandit Malaviya.—United Press.

Mysterious Disappearance Of Student

JUBBULPORE, March 31.

A case, in which a student of the Matric class suddenly disappeared during the course of his examinations, has reached here from Satna.

It is stated that Laxmi Prasad Mishra, a student of the Venkat High School, Satna, who hails from Pendra Road, due to nervous break-down, left school while his examinations were on, and despite every effort by his friends, relative and police, remained untraced. He has left no clue as to his whereabouts nor motive for the step he has taken.—United Press.

ABYSSINIA APPEALS TO LEAGUE

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Mar. 31.

The Abyssinian Government, in a fresh communication to the League with regard to the dispute with Italy, wishes the Council to take up its appeal under article 15 without delay.

Release Them Or Give Them Trial

ALL-INDIA DETENU DAY

Socialist Appeal To Country

BENARES, (By Mail).

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following appeal for the observance of the Detenu Day on April 7 all over India:—

As will be recalled the Congress Socialst Party was to have observed March 3 as the Detenu Day throughout the country. The day was postponed because I was anxious to get the Congress officially to join the Day. I am now given to understand that the matter must be placed before the Working Committee which is not meeting till the third week of April.

I am, however, glad to say that the Day has been welcomed by large numbers of Congressmen. In Calcutta all the leaders of the Congress joined In an appeal which was published for the observance of the Day. All the Calcutta papers as well as many other nationalist journals elsewhere gave their unqualified support. In several places, including far off Chandernagore, the "Day" was actually observed on March 3rd because the notice of postponement had not somehow reached them. Wherever it was observed it was a great success; at the above place the Mayor of the City presided over the meeting.

Now, as there will be a good deal of delay in waiting for the decision of the Working Committee, the "Day" will be observed by the Congress Socialist Party on April 7th, which happily falls in the National Week. I appeal to the public, and particularly to Congressmen, to make the Day the success that it ought to be. The minimum programme for the "Day" should be holding of meetings at which the following resolution should be passed:—

"This meeting of citizens strongly condemns the continuous repression that has been going on in Bengal culminating in the detention without trial and in secrecy of a large number of youths of Bengal torn from their natural surroundings. The meagre news that is given to the public of these detention camps and the news that, in spite of secrecy, percolate out of them fill the public mind with dread and suspicion.

"This meeting, therefore, calls upon the Government of Bengal to remove the repressive laws and either discharge the detenus or give them a fair trial through ordinary courts of law.

"This meeting asks Congress members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and others to adopt all possible measures to obtain redress in this matter.

"This meeting assures the people of Bengal in general, and detenus in particular, of its full sympathy in their suffering and feels that their sacrifice and patriotism would ever remain an inspiration to the whole country."A. P.

BENARES, (By Mail).

The office of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has been opened at Benares.—A. P.

M.L.As. SEE CRAIK

NEW DELHI, April 1.

It is understood that Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President, Dr. P. N. Banerjea, Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra and Mr. J. M. Chatterjee, Members of the Legislative Assembly, had a conversation with Sir Henry Craik this morning lasting for half an hour regarding the indefinite detentions of more than 2,000 Bengali political suspects in and outside the province.

Sir Craik, it is learnt, assured them to give his personal consideration to the matter, though, he added, the matter rested finally with the Government of Bengal. The Law Member also was present.—United Press.

TRAGIC SCENES AND COMIC CUTS

M.L.As. Indulge In April Fooling

NEW DELHI, April 1.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

April 1st was celebrated by the M.L.A.'s with as much 'eclat' as the Holi Festival with this difference that in the latter case the victims knew what was coming and willingly submitted to it. Early this morning the room of an M.L.A. was made the base for an attack and successively Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Aney and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah were told that they were wanted by the Home Member for a personal talk. They went and found themselves outwitted. The Home Member who has a good sense of humour must have played up to the situation but it is not known what happened there.

CAPTAIN DOES PILGRIMAGE.

Equally skilfully the telephone was operated to make Captain Shermuhamed do pilgrimage to Roberts Road where the Commander-in-Chief lives.

No less a "diabolical" was the plan which manoeuvred to make the Raja of Kollingode and the Maharajkumar of Vizianargam believe that at a short notice they were being called to lunch at the Viceroy's House. Such telephonic engagements are made by the Viceroy's House sometime and the two landed aristocrats must have felt terribly embarrassed when they found out that it was an April 1st joke.

SATYAMURTI AND ASAF ALI TOO.

Congressmen did not spare their own ranks either and in the morning Mr. Satyamurti found about 25 of them visit him to congratulate him on the birth of a son. Mr. Asaf Ali too had his share.

These stories passed from mouth to mouth at the big farewell party given by Lala Shri Ram to Sir Joseph and Lady Bhore and the victims faced the music of hearty laughter at their expense. This party enabled Kunwar Jagadish Prasad to begin his social career and he attracted considerable attention. He would like to enjoy little rest by being in the Council of State but showed real interest in his job by paying a visit to the Assembly the very day he arrived and by watching the critical divisions from the Distinguished Visitor's Box.

BOMBAY PARTY'S PROGRAMME

Big Push For Relief Of Detenus' Families

The Publicity Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party says in the course of a statement:

Comrade Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, has now issued directions to all Provincial Parties to observe Sunday, 7th April, as the All-India Detenus' Day.

A NATIONAL DEMAND.

The object of the Detenu Day is to put forward the national demand for the immediate release of the detenus or to give them a free and open trial.

HELP TO SUFFERERS.

Besides the programme for the Detenu Day, the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party is considering ways for a more tangible form of service to those who have been seriously affected by the continued detention of numerous patriots. What exactly will be the form of this service will be announced shortly.

ALL-PARTY CO-OPERATION.

Falling as the Detenu Day does during the National Week celebrations with its terrible memories of National humiliation and helplessness, the programme of the Congress Socialist Party should evoke great enthusiasm. We hope that no party or political predilections will be allowed to stand in the way of all-sided co-operation in a task which is at once patriotic and humanitarian.

ADDITIONAL CESS ON TEA IMPORTS

NEW DELHI, April 1.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, introduced a bill to amend the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903. In a statement appended to the bill,

Sir Joseph Bhore states: The object of the bill is to raise the maximum rate of cess levied on exports of tea from India by sea, from annas eight per 100 pounds to twelve annas per 100 pounds in order to finance the intensive propaganda work in Indian markets as a complementary measure to the scheme of export restrictions now in operation.

The proposal carried with it the support of the tea growing industry in India and all the local governments and the Indian states concerned in the production of tea and a very large majority of commercial bodies, who have been specially consulted on the proposals and have expressed themselves in its favour.—A. P.

Hyderabad Revenue Member Retires

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 1

An impressive parade by the city police on the occasion of the departure of Sir Richard Henry Trench, the retiring revenue member, held this morning in which 1300 officers and men took part. Sir Richard received the general salute from the flagstaff He sails for England on 8th instant.—A. P.

Govt. Defeats In Assembly

Butler Tells Commons They Are Result Of Irresponsible Govt.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 1.

In the House of Commons the Duchess of Atholl questioned Sir Samuel Hoare regarding the Travancore State Government decree classifying Anglicans, non-conformists and catholics as depressed classes and asked if Sir Samuel Hoare was aware that recent meetings of the Anglican Church Council and the All-India Catholic Congress adopted resolutions protesting against this classification and whether the Government of India made any representations to the Government of Trabancore.

Mr. Butler repeated the substance of Lord Halifaxe's reply of March 13 and said: "It does not appear that any further action on the part of the Government of India arises. If there is anything substantial in the Duchess of Atholls points I am sure we may rely on the Paramount Power in India to look into the matter."

FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

Mr. Hepworth asked whether the Fair Wages clause was insisted on in connection with all contracts entered into with the India Office.

Butler said: "Yes; but there is no such clause in the contracts by the High Commissioner. As the Government of India is unable in practice to enforce such a clause in respect of contracts placed abroad by the Indian Stores Department in India, the insertion of the clause in contracts placed in this country by the London Stores Department is undesirable. The High Commissioner keeps himself informed of all the firms struck off the British Government's approved list on account of the non-observance of the Clause with a view to refusing countenance to serious objectionable practices followed by tenderers."

ARMY MEN AS MAGISTRATES.

Replying to Mr. Annesly Somerville who asked why five retired military officers were appointed Additional District Magistrates (?) I.C.S., in Bengal, Mr. Butler said that the appointments were to replace casualties caused by the terrorist movement and proposals for such appointments were approved in March 1934. Indian army officers with knowledge of the country formed the most readily available supply, since I. C. S officers at present could not be spared from other provinces.

ASSEMBLY DEFEATS.

Replying to Sir A. Knox Mr. Butler said that the Government of India was defeated 13 times in the Legislative Assembly since the recent elections, but he did not know the total number of divisions.

Sir A Knox asked whether in view of this and the fact that the present Assembly has 14 nominated members out of 145 and that under the new constitution there would be 375 members, some of them nominated, are not these figures very ominous? Mr. Butler said that such generalisation was quite out of place and the present practice shows the result of an irresponsible Central Government.

NARIMAN ELECTED MAYOR

(Continued from page 1.)

menting each other in their objective.

LOOK AFTER THE SLUMS.

Continuing he said that when the nomenclature of the President of the Municipal Corporation was changed to Mayor, it was intended that there should be a change in the functions of the Mayor also. The Mayor was to be not only the Chairman of meetings of the Corporation and give rulings on points of order, but also something more. He wanted that the Corporation which had been a talk-shop all these days should act in an administrative capacity and carry on the work for which they had assembled there. They should get into clearer and closer touch with the people of the City and its civic conditions. They should take more interest in the sanitary arrangements of the City, more especially the sanitary conditions of the poorer parts of the City.

He welcomed the new blood into the Corporation and said, whatever the different political views of the members might be, once they entered the Civic Temple, they left behind their political views and gathered together for the service of the City as a whole. Once again Mr. Nariman thanked the Corporators for reposing in him their great confidence by electing him as the Mayor.

On the motion of Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, the Corporation was adjourned till Tuesday when elections to the different committees will take place.

DOUBLE CROWN TO CITY PATRIOT

Nariman Felicitated On Election As Mayor

A very pleasant function took place at the Congress House an hour after the result of the Mayoral election came known. Mr. Nagindas Master, the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was "At Home" to the Mayor of Bombay and all those Congressmen who could be got at such a short notice were present at the function.

IDEAL MAYOR.

There was great jubiliation at the election of the Provincial Congress Chief as the First Citizen of Bombay and several serious as well as humerous speeches were made by Congress leaders at the Congress House meeting. Amongst those that spoke were Messrs. Nagindas Master, S. A. Brelvi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Yusuf Meherally Iswarbhai Patel and S. K. Patil. All of them felt sure that Mr. Nariman would prove an ideal Mayor and congratulated him on the unique position that he had attained by his work and love for the Congress.

DOUBLE CROWN.

Mr. Nariman was wearing the Double Crown of Bombay by being the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Mayor 'Urbs Prima in Indis.'

STILL SERVANT OF CONGRESS.

Mr K F Nariman replying to the several compliments paid to him said that though he had been elected the Mayor of Bombay, he still remained the staunch follower of the Congress as before. His aim at becoming either the Mayor of Bombay or the President of the B.P.C.C, was only to realise his ambition to serve the people, to be of some service to humanity. He agreed with Mr. Meherally that the best time to congratulate him would be at the end of his tenure of office as Mayor.

Mr. Nariman then declared open the B.P.C.C. Hindi Training Class in which there are already about 40 students.

RAZA ALI APPEALS FOR BIG GESTURE

Hertzog Recalls Capetown Conference Work For India

(Special Cable)

CAPETOWN, April 1.

A distinguished gathering including General Smuts, Sir Edward Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station, Colonel Reitz, Minister of Agriculture and senator Clarkson Minister of Posts, attended the luncheon given by Syed Raza Ali to General Hertzog.

Syed Raza Ali proposing the toast of General Hertzog paid a tribute to the great part played by the Prime Minister in bringing about the existing friendly relations between South Africa and India, but now that South Africa was the "envy of most of the democratic countries in the world" he hoped that she would make a big gesture to India and further strengthen the happy relations.

General Hertzog replying recalled with pleasure and satisfaction the work accomplished at the Cape Town Conference in 1926, when it was decided that in the interests of both the countries the Indian Agent-Generalship should be established. He was sure Syed Raza Ali would continue the good work that had been so well begun.

MUNICIPALITY TO SUE GOVT.

Legal Proceedings To Be Started By Ahmedabad For Education Grant

AHMEDABAD, April 1.

The Standing Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality has resolved to launch legal proceedings and file a suit against the Government for withdrawing the payment of the education grant during the past several years on the ground that the Municipal schools were closed as a protest against the arrest of national leaders in 1930.

A resolution passed by the Standing Committee states that the President of the Municipality addressed a communication to the Government with a view to exploring avenues for an amicable settlement, but the Government informed the Municipality that they were not prepared to consider the Municipality's communication as it contained no undertaking that the Municipality would not mix up politics with education.

GOVT. HAVE NO CLAIM

The resolution adds: "Even assuming that the Government had any justifiable grounds to call for an undertaking of the type mentioned and that they are entitled in law to do so, it is clear that the Government have no such claim in view of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. It is regrettable that the Government have shown themselves incapable of appreciating the spirit in which the communication was submitted by the President on behalf of the Municipality. The tone and attitude of the Government reply disclose an attitude of rejecting co-operation on honourable terms and of inflicting humiliation.—A. P.

OPEN BALLOT AND NATION'S WILL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUDAPEST, April 1.

Premier Gomboes won a sweeping victory in the elections held by open ballot and has already gained over half the total number of seats. The latest results are:—

Government Party: 133.

Other Parties: 28.

The newspaper "Reggel" says that the open ballot imposed terror on the country and it is questionable as to whether the result is the free assertion of the Nation's will.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION IN SANATHIL

Bihar Central Relief Committee Sanctions Rs. 50,000

PATNA, April 1.

The managing committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee held a meeting at which Mr. Rajendra Prasad presided. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj was also present. The managing committee decided to send a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur, to be spent by him and Dr. Ceresole jointly, on the model village reconstruction scheme in Sanathil.

The committee also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for sluice reconstruction in Raghunathpur, subject to the approval of the scheme by the Government.—A. P.

Patna:—A report received from Purnea states that a gun and some cartridges belonging to one Motilal Mandal of Bhawanipur mysteriously disappeared. Enquiry is proceeding.

FASTING UNTO DEATH

Woman's Resolve On Death Of Husband

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

Considerable excitement is prevailing in Satna over the determination of a Brahmin widow, who following the death of her husband, has decided to end her life by fasting to death and with this end in view, has abstained from food for the last 7 days.

It appears from the account that, on the death of Bhagwat Prasad a daftari in the employ of the Venkat High School, Satna, last Monday, his wife expressed her intention of becoming 'sati' but due to the timely intervention of the police, she was frustrated in her attempts, and removed home, under police escort. Brooding over this, the woman has decided to fast to death. Every effort in persuading her to give up her fast and look after her two children, has so far proved futile.—United Press.

The Cause Of The Dumb

OBSERVE ANIMAL WELFARE WEEK

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—We have great pleasure to bring to the notice of the readers of your valuable journal that the "Animal Welfare Movement" organised by us in 1925 on a minute scale with the object of reducing the slaughtering of animals and preventing cruelty to animals has shown a gradual progress during the last ten years. It is encouraging to see that a large number of people, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, have come forward to support the movement. It is our fervent hope that this movement would tend to reduce crimes in every country at least for a few days, if it be propagated all over the world. Since the objects of our institution are to create a brotherhood of nations, and to propagate the doctrine of "ahimsa" or non-violence, it should be noted that we are sparing no pains in propagating this movement all over the world within a few years.

We kindly request all to cooperate with us in observing the "Animal Welfare Week," which falls on the first week of May every year. The following three precepts have to be observed during the week:—

1. To abstain from killing.
2. To take only vegetarian diet.
3. To give rest to animals between 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and to abstain from travelling in vehicles drawn by animals during that time.

Further, in order to increase food products in your country, we kindly request you all to plant at least one food producing plant during the above week.

The co-operation of priests and teachers of all religions is earnestly invited. Please permit us to thank those ladies and gentlemen, who have given their kind support for the cause of dumb friends during the last ten years. The Principal will broadcast a talk in Sinhalese on the above subject on April 20th at 6-25 p.m.—Yours, etc.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS,
Universal College,
March 28.
Panadura, Ceylon.

Matriculation Mandap

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For years past, a mandap is erected every year in Bombay to accommodate candidates for the Matriculation Examination. The miseries in this mandap are many. The thin canvas at the top cannot prevent the blazing sun of April. Consequently, the students are continually harassed by heat and thirst. Dust rising up from the ground is another handicap which is in no way less harassing than the former. The ground is hardly smooth and level, and the tables and the chairs provided by our University are generally in a condition that badly needs repairs. Past students can tell us the tales of their tables toppling over suddenly, their chairs collapsing, and other such accidents. In instances of students fainting in the mandap are not uncommon.

Is this not unfair and unjust to the candidates? The ensuing Matriculation Examination is now fast approaching, and I hope, it is not yet too late to suggest that this year, if possible, no mandap should be erected at all. But if it is found absolutely indispensable to do so, it must at least be provided with all necessary comforts and facilities.—Yours, etc.,

GOPALDAS P. MODY.

Unemployment Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many foreign countries have been trying to absorb the unemployed by reducing the number of hours of work. In America they have cut short the working hours to 30 hours a week. In India the Factory Rule is enforced only in factories and for manual labour. The clerical staff of commercial firms are at the mercy of their masters who have taken undue advantage of the situation. At present in many firms the poor clerks have to resume work at nine in the morning and leave the office as late as 8 o'clock in the evening and thus put in ten to twelve hours' work a day. They dare not protest, and if they do so, the employers know how to deal with them. The poor clerks are overtaxed merely on account of the times and they are even denied reasonable compensation. So in India, too, the Government can be made to control the working hours of clerical staff and force the commercial bodies not to engage their staff for more than 40 hours a week. This will absorb a good many of the unemployed.

Lastly in many firms people over 60 and 65 years of age are still sticking on to their posts on account of their influence. They can be less greedy and make a gesture in favour of younger generation. Employers, too, can see to this effect. So I think that our M.L.A's M L C's and Bombay Corporators being in a position of influence can do a lot in the right direction.—Yours, etc.,

A WAIL FROM THE FOOTPATH.

MAZDUR UNION OFFICIALS JAILED

9 Persons Convicted In Ahmedabad Under Cr. L. A. Act.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 1.

The Additional City Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which nine persons who were alleged to be members and office bearers of the Mazdur Union were charged under Section 17(1) and 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act for helping and conducting activities of an unlawful association. All the nine accused were sentenced to four months rigorous under Sec. 17 (1) while the first six were further sentenced to nine months rigorous the sentences to run concurrently.

It may be recalled that the Mazdur Union was declared an unlawful association by the Government recently.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S A. I. TOUR

Rajendra Babu Will Start On Saturday

PATNA, April 1.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who came here on Saturday evening from Chapra is immediately embarking on an all-India tour extending almost up to the end of June.

HIS PROGRAMME.

The following is the broad outline of his programme.

He leaves on April 3 for Lahore. From the 5th to the 12th of April he will be in the Punjab. From the 20th to the 22nd of April he will be in Indore. On the 23rd, 24th and 25th at Jubbulpore he will be busy with the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee. On the 27th to the 28th of April, he will be at Akola and spend the 29th, 30th and 1st of May in Berar. From the 3rd to the 12th May, he will be in Karnatak and from the 13th to the 19th of May in the Maharashtra districts, such as Ratnagiri, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Nasik. From the 31st of May to the 2nd of June he will be in Bombay, and from the 3rd to the 11th of June in the remaining parts of Maharashtra, from the 12th to the 16th of June in C. P. Marathi and from the 17th to the 24th of June in C. P. Hindustani.

Rajen Babu For Chapra

PATNA, April 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, has proceeded to Chapra this evening. He starts from that place for his Punjab tour on April 3rd and finishes the tour on April 14.—A. P.

Poona Cloth Merchant Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 1.

A prominent cloth merchant in Poona, Keshawlal Mohanlal, proprietor of the firm of Motichand Premchand and Company passed away yesterday morning, at 7 a.m. after a short illness of three days due to heart-failure, at the age of 42. Shops in the Poona Cantonment Bazar, were closed. The funeral, which took place in the noon, was attended by a large number of merchants and prominent citizens.

The late Mr. Keshawlal was a prominent member of the Jain Community was a trustee of the Cantonment Jain Temple.

Rangaswami Iyengar Made Benares College Principal

BENARES, April 1.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, who came here on a special invitation by Pandit Malaviya has been appointed Principal of the Central Hindu College, vice Principal Dhruva, from July on probation for one year.

Principal Dhruva will remain as pro-Vice-Chancellor for two years more and Director of Sanskrit Researches.—United Press.

Congressmen's Big Victory In Katni Elections

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

In the elections of the Katni Municipality in which the Congress party participated, the candidates set up by the Congress party are reported to have scored a sweeping victory over their rivals.—United Press.

Air Marshall Sir John Steel, the outgoing R.A.F. Chief who sailed to England after retirement.

Srimati Krishna Kumari, alias Akkasaheb Pant, Rajkumari of the Aundh State, who has shown considerable proficiency in painting, music and writing, is shortly proceeding to Italy for a Diploma in Fine Arts.

NIPPONESE PRAYS FOR GANDHIJI

Sends Him Most Touching Letter Written In His Own Blood

Apprehension over the case of Mahatma Gandhi, who is reported to be ill, Yasusaburo Onishi, 32 sake-dealer of Osaka and sympathiser with the Indian leader, recently fasted for three days and also sent a letter, written in his own blood, to Gandhi, praying for his early recovery, writes "Osaka Mainichi".

Through the introduction of Dr. Matsuichiro Takayanagi, trustee of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Onishi met A. M. Sahay, president of the Indian National Congress committee of Japan, a resident of Kobe, and entrusted the letter to him. Moved by Mr. Onishi's sympathy for Gandhi Mr. Sahay agreed to forward the letter and also to write a translation of it in his native language, which will be forwarded together with the original.

Saving To Visit Mahatma

"I made up my mind to visit Gandhi the year before last, and have since then laid up 15 sen a day to cover my travelling expenses. I think I shall be able to leave for India in February next year," said Mr. Onishi.

He added that in accordance with Gandhi's principle, he will work during his voyage and that he intends to use English as the medium of his conversation with the Indian leader. He will shortly start learning that language under a teacher to be specially recommended by Yoshisaburo Okakura, a scholar in English.

The sympathizer also recently sent two Hokke lanterns to Gandhi, having read an article saying that Gandhi expressed his approval of the principle of the sect. The presents were entrusted to an Indian journalist who sailed from Kobe for his home on February 7.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN AT ALLAHABAD

Likely To Contest Benares-Gorakhpur Constituency

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

Munshi Iswar Saran, who has returned to Allahabad regarding his candidature for election from the Benares-Gorakhpur constituency, said that his contesting the seat depended on various circumstances important among which is the possibility of Pandit Malaviya himself contesting the seat.

It appears that he had no opportunity to consult the Congress Parliamentary Board as he left Delhi immediately after hearing the news that his election to the Assembly had been declared void. —United Press.

INDIA GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP

Goes To Ajmere M.Sc. For Zoology Research In England

NEW DELHI, April 1.

(From Our Corrspondent.)

The Central State Scholarship which is granted annually by the Government of India has been awarded this year to Bhanwarlal Rawat M. Sc. of Ajmere-Merwara to enable him to do research work in Zoology at the University of Cambridge or London.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE MEETS

NEW DELHI, April 11.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Viceroy held his Executive Council meeting to-day.

Begum M. A. Faruki, Bar-at-Law, Assistant Secretary of the Bar Library, Allahabad High Court, is the first Indian Muslim lady to be called to the Bar and first woman lawyer to appear before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. She was also a Member of the Central Criminal Court Bar Mess, England.

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6).

owners' Associations should form a Gentleman's Agreement with a view, at least to begin with, to arrange among themselves the different counts and sorts of cloth to be manufactured; and once such details are decided upon, the mill concerned should concentrate on these products and produce them on the basis of mass scale. Unless there is some control over the whole industry in the province of production and distribution, it will be impossible for our mills to face the competition from Japan, where specialisation and mass production are the order of the day. To-day we find everywhere in big industries a tendency towards unification and amalgamation with a view to a greater efficiency all round. But this tendency towards unification is unfortunately conspicuous by its absence in India, whether in the province of production or distribution.

Automatic Looming.

Side by side with the above changes, all the products manufactured should be standardised and no daily or monthly changes should be allowed or even contemplated. When the above changes are introduced, automatic looming should be given attention by the owners. Once we have taken the modern industry we must not hesitate to plunge ourselves headlong into it, though there are many ills peculiar to the present-day machinery age. But it is not within the scope of this article to suggest the ways and means to remove those ills or how to avoid them. Automatic looms should be introduced in all those mills which are producing standardised grey goods and Indian Labour can be trained to look after 20 to 30 looms, if proper facilities, such as good yarn, better weft, proper humidity, 8 hours' shift, are provided. Automatic looming is, I think, the most formidable weapon in the armoury of the efficient organisation of the Japanese mill industry.

Ring Process.

The second process in importance from the technical point of view is the Ring process, Ring frame I think is the most important machine in spinning and in recent years the utmost attention is given to it in all countries. Ring frames comprise nearly 40 per cent of the total number of machines in the spinning department. Already the Roving process has entirely disappeared and within a few years even slubbing is likely to be a thing of the past in Japan. We too will have to follow her methods if our mill industry is to survive the onslaughts of foreign industrial competition. The Indian mills should give particular attention to the Ring frames and should introduce one of the many high draft systems. But in my opinion Casablancas is the best of all, though the costlier one. Its price in India is about 250 per cent higher than in Japan, where it is manufactured. Second in importance is the three roller Rieter System which is very much cheaper than the first one and secondly the present existing frames can be converted into the Rieter System, which would no doubt require some time for experiments to suit the particular conditions, existing in different mills in India.

In short the best way to remedy the Japanese menace is to study Japan's methods of production, learn her secrets and adopt them in our own country, so far at any rate as our own conditions permit.

(Concluded.)

Police Commissioner To Pay Costs Of Case

In Deportee's Wife's Application For Habeas Corpus

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, Bombay, directed on Monday, the Police Commissioner to pay the costs of the application for Habeas Corpus made by Hazrabai on behalf of her husband, Mahomed Hussein Sheikh Mahomed Ansari.

The application for Habeas Corpus, made under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, asked for the issue of a writ directing the Captain or any other authority in charge of the ship on which the petitioner's husband had been detained, as well as the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to produce before the court the petitioner's husband so that "all of them may be dealt with according to law."

THE CASE.

On the 14th of December 1934, it appears, the Government of Bombay issued an order under Section 3 of Act III of 1864, wherein Ansari was referred to as a foreigner within the meaning of the Act, and was ordered to remove himself forthwith from British India to some port in Persia.

On the 18th of December, it was stated, Ansari was arrested by the police and thereafter detained in the Byculla House of Correction until February last, when h ewas put on board the "Barpeta" bound for Persia. As the Consul of Persia had not granted Ansari the necessary passport, he was not allowed to land in any of the ports in Persia. Ansari was, therefore, brought in the same ship back to Bombay on the 13th of March; but, as he was not allowed to land in the city, this petition was made by Hazrabai.

In her petition Hazrabai stated that her husband was a British Indian subject, having been born in Bombay on the 12th March 1894; and that he lived in Bombay as a tailor ever since. The nationality of Ansari as a British Indian subject was, however, denied by G. G. Gawade, Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in his sworn affidavit.

RULE 'NISI' ISSUED.

His Lordship issued a rule 'nisi' at 4-40 in the afternoon of the 19th of March when the application was first presented, and it was served on the Commissioner of Police at about 6-30 the same evening at his office.

It transpired that on the same day orders were issued by the Government of Bombay for the release of Ansari.

It was stated on behalf of the Police Commissioner that Ansari was released at about 7-15 p.m. on the 19th March, 1935.

QUESTION FOR DECISION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, on behalf of the petitioner stated that as Ansari was now free the only question to be decided was the question of the costs of the application.

His Lordship observed that to arrive at this decision it was necessary for him to know whether the person was under detention or not when the rule was served on the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Kemp, Advocate-General, contended that the application was not justified, because even without the application the Police Commissioner would have released Ansari immediately after the receipt of the order from the Government. In fact, the order for the release of Ansari was served on the Police Commissioner by the Government prior to the rule 'nisi' from Court.

LAST RESORT.

Mr. Chagla then pointed out to Court that the Habeas Corpus application was made when all other efforts for the release of Ansari had failed. Mr. Chagla further pointed out that since it was admitted that the rule was issued by the Court at 4-40 p.m., that the order on the Police Commissioner was served at 6-30 p.m. and that the person in question was released at about 7-15, it was evident, that the application was justified.

COMMISSIONER TO PAY.

His Lordship held that the application was justified and directed the Commissioner of Police to pay the costs of the application. Having regard to the fact that Ansari was released, he discharged the rule previously issued by him.

Mr. M. C. Chagla assisted by Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla and instructed by Messrs. Gandhy and Co., appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Kemp, the Advocate-General, assisted by Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Commissioner of Police.

PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

LAHORE, April 1.

Preparations are nearing completion for holding the Punjab Political Conference in Lahore. The Reception Committee with Lala Dunichand as chairman is sparing no pains to make the session a success. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has consented to preside over the occasion, reaches Lahore in the afternoon of April 5. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Khan Saheb and others also will be present.

These leaders will be taken in a procession through the principal streets of the city.

A Khadhi Exhibition also is arranged in Bradlaugh Hall during the "National Week."—United Press.

Jubilee Medals For Students

(From A Correspondent)

SHIKARPUR, (Sind), Mar. 29.

In commemoration of their Majesties Silver Jubilee the Chellasing and Sitaldas College Shikarpur Sind will award this year two Jubilee Medals specially minted by His Majesty's Mint at Calcutta, to its students, who stand first at the F Y A and I A examinations of 1935.

INDIA-U. S. A. AIR MAIL SERVICE

First Despatch From Karachi This Month

NEW DELHI, March 30.

A press communique issued by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department states that with effect from the 15th April, 1935 air mail correspondence for places in the United States of America served by its internal services will be accepted for despatch via England under conditions, hitherto, applicable for the acceptance of air mail correspondence for the United States of America. Such air mail correspondence will be taken by air to London, whence it will be despatched to New York by the sea route, for onward transmission by the American internal air services to destination. The first despatch will be sent by the aeroplane leaving Karachi on the 17th April, 1935.

The air fee on correspondence (except postcards) intended for despatch by the internal services in the United States of America is 10 annas per half ounce or part thereof, in addition to the ordinary postage and the registration fee, in the case of registered articles, and should be prepaid in full. The combined rate of postage and air fee on postcards is 5 annas per postcard. These rates will apply to correspondence by air from any post office in India and Burma to any place served by the internal air services in the United States.

All such air mail articles should be superscribed "India—U. S. A."

OPTION TO SENDERS.

Senders have, however, the option to post their articles for despatch by air up to England for onward transmission to destination by the ordinary route, in which case the existing rate of air fee of 6 annas per half ounce of letters and packets in addition to the ordinary postage, and the combined rate of 4 annas per postcard from any post office in India will apply and the air mail articles should, in that case, be superscribed "India-England".

The gain in time by the use of the internal air mail services in the United States of America will be up to the days for places west of Chicago, over the surface route from New York.—United Press.

REDUCE TOTAL ENHANCEMENT

Pen And Karjat Ryots Conference Demand

PEN, April 1.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Pen and Karjat Taluka Rayats Conference was held here last evening. Mr. Karbhari, M.L.C., for Thana, presiding.

About 200 Khatadars from Pen and Karjat Talukas attended. Mr. Gopalrao Bhate, acting President, Kolaba Local Board and Mr. Bandopant Phadke, pleader with the prominent members of the Kolaba Landowners' Association, like Messrs. Atmaram shet, Atavane Gangal, pleader and Dr. Phadke, Panvel, associated themselves with the object of the Conference. Messrs. Lele, Limaye and Kunte, pleaders of Alibag, and Messrs. Sitarampant, Tilak, of Nagothna, wrote letters wishing success and offering sympathy and assistance on behalf of their talukas.

REDUCE TOTAL ENHANCEMENT.

The conference passed four resolutions. The first offered condolence to the late Bhaskarrao Damale's family; the second reiterated the condemnation of the re-revision policy, and requested total reduction of the enhanced assessment; the third condemned invidious distinction between the Alibag, Panvel and Roha talukas by granting them four annas remission and Pen and Karjat talukas by granting them two annas and requested its removal. The resolution reminded the Government of the coming Silver Jubilee festivities and requested the Government not to keep the Pen and Karjat rayats dejected and disheartened on account of the differentiative remissions. The fourth requested the Government to allow concession to pay the assessment till June end and appointed an influential committee to send a petition and deputation and to make all necessary arrangements to gain the objects of the conference.

Among the speakers on the resolutions were Messrs. Gopalrao Bhate, Antoba Pingale of Dharwar, Manohar, Vinayakrao Limaye, Annasaheb Deshmukh, Hiru Mahadu Mhatra, Annasaheb Kolhatkar, Mandlik, Nene, Haribhau Juvekar, Shankarrao Madhi, Bandopant Phadke, Kaprekar and others. The proceedings terminated with "Vande Mataram."

IN SHERWANI'S MEMORY

Guntur Municipal Council Adjourns

(From Our Correspondent)

GUNTUR, March 30.

The great services rendered by the late Mr T A K Sherwani, M L A, in the cause of the country were narrated here this morning at a meeting of the Guntur Municipal Council, which was held here with Mr. N V L Narasimha Rao, Chairman of the Council, in the Chair.

When the meeting commenced, the Chairman moved a resolution that the House should adjourn for the day as a mark of respect to Mr. Sherwani and Mr B. Ch. Yagnarayana Sarma, a prominent Congressman of Andhra Desa, and member of the A I C C.

Sargodha Votes Rs. 5,000 For Silver Jubilee

AMRITSAR, March 31.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the Sargodha Municipality for the King's Silver Jubilee Fund.

The motion was opposed by Dr. Lehna Singh, a prominent national worker, but was carried without a division.—United Press.

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

India Will Have To Pay Duty On Aden Salt

After Separation Duty Free Privilege Will Be Withdrawn

That perennial problem of Indian life salt, has once again came to the fore because of the impending separation of Aden from India. Being a part or political India, Aden used to send large quantities of salt to Bengal and Burma without the payment of extra duty levied on foreign salt. After separation this privilege will be taken away and as a consequence Indian salt interests in Aden suddenly find themselves in a quandary and are making representations to the Government of India to help them out.

Interest in salt is by no means of recent origin. The age-old adage "worthy of his salt" proves the importance attached to this commodity from time immemorial. In his "Early History of Bengal" Mr. F. H. Manahan gives a passage from "Arthasastra" a book dealing with the history of the Mauryan period (309 B.C.) which says that salt manufacture was even at that distant date supervised by a State official named Lavanadhyaksa and the business was carried on under a system of licenses granted on the payment of fixed fees or part of the output.

HINDU TRADITION FOLLOWED.

The tradition handed down from Hindu kings of old is even now followed by the Government of India. They not only supervise the manufacture of salt but are themselves the most important manufacturers. In the province of Bombay alone Government sold over a crore and twenty lakhs of maunds of salt in 1933-1934 and realized a net revenue of Rs. 1,79,698. The storage operations began on April 9 and lasted till May 3 and during these twenty-five days on an average 1,12,252 mds. of salt was stored daily the total for the period coming to 28.13 lakhs. The cost of storage was Rs. 271 per lakh of maunds. A supervising staff of 10 senior officers headed by Collector of Salts and assisted by 4450 subordinate officials looked after this huge business. The percentage of charge for manufacturing etcetra came to Rs. 12/9/5 and the total expenditure for the year was 29-34,825.—A. P.

WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6).

this history before us. we cannot believe, in spite of all the German shouting about the Memel sentences, that Germany would be suffered to choose her own moment, and her own reasons. for precipitating an All-Europe struggle of the type we had twenty years ago.

Russia And Germany

For Russia the case is even more clear. The Soviet Foreign Minister proposing the toast of King George V.—first cousin to the murdered Tsar of all the Russias.—is no surprise to those who study the changing kaleidoscope of European diplomacy. Shadows come and go as regards the relations of such peoples; but when it is a matter of attacking a common enemy, they forget or shelve all internal dissensions between themselves, and join hands with their former enemies to crush a new one. The speeches reported to be made at the official banquet in Moscow to the representative of the British Government; and the conversations alleged to have taken place, make no secret of the Russian hostility towards Germany. The Nazis stand for all that the Communist abhors,—and 'vice versa.' There can, therefore, be no peace or friendship between these two peoples—until one of them adopts the principles of the other. Even though the Russian policy is to be more Nationalistic than Communistic, Russia still has a regard for a Communistic programme which Germany as dogmatically refuses to endorse. The two countries, therefore, have more specific and material divergence of opinion, and their Governments more substantial grievances against each other, than is the case even as between France and Germany, and Russia and Great Britain.

Anglo-Russian Conversations

The conversations have, accordingly, proceeded much more smoothly as between British diplomats and Russian, than as between British and the German. France does not take part in these conversations, but is watching them argus-eyed, alert and relentless. Neither on sea nor on land,—and much less in the air—has France any intention to allow Germany a lead, which it might be embarrassing for her at a later stage to counter. She has not much hope,—perhaps not much desire—that Germany should return to the paths of peace, and the ways of the League; and so she has not pressed for that measure, which Germany is none too anxious to adopt. Under these conditions, what must have been the nature and subject of these diplomatic conversations? Germany's terms we can fairly guess at a nominal demand for equality in Armaments, which in reality must mean permission to her to disturb the peace of the world, a refusal to enter into treaties of mutual guarantees and pacts, which could possibly tie her hands too much against the countries or peoples she or her rulers might consider prospective enemies. On the British side, there is temporising,—not much love lost for Germany; but "exploring"—what a phrase!—the directions in which Germany could possibly be a menace to Britain, or her Empire in trade and dominion.

The Belgian currency crisis is, of course, not unexpected. Her escape from it by an official act of national bankruptcy,—25 per cent devaluation of her current coin,—is now too well grounded in highly respectable precedent to demand adverse comment. But would she be able to sustain her new exchange value? Would her international balance of accounts be automatically so readjusted by this device as to render unnecessary any further essay in the ancient proverb 'facilis decesusus averni'? The position of France is different, she being politically as well as economically more powerful, more resourceful, and better circumstanced. But even so, the France may not itself be immune from reaction. Where, however, is this game going to end?

FILM STAR ACQUITTED

Cheating Charge Against Sultana And Co-accused Fails

The case in which Allahbux Hyderally a jeweller of Santa Cruz charged Miss Sultana and two others with cheating and criminal misappropriation came up for hearing on March 30, before the Resident Magistrate, Kurla.

The prosecution alleged that accused No. 1 Surabji Talati introduced accused No. 2 K. V. Acharya as Dewan of accused No. 3 Miss Sultana, represented as the daughter of the Nawab of Waye wanting to purchase some jewellery. Consequently the complainant accompanied accused No. 1 and 2 with some jewellery to the residence of Miss Sultana at Carter Road Bandra. There accused No. 2 introduced accused No. 3 to the jeweller as the daughter of the Nawab of Waye. Miss Sultana then selected one diamond ring and 2 ear-rings valued at Rs. 3,500 and asked the complainant to call within a few days time when she would complete the transaction after consulting with another lady.

Accused No. 2. it was alleged passed a receipt for the jewellery given on approval.

The complainant called within a few days time, as arranged at the residence of Miss Sultana, who it is alleged disappeared and neither the jewellery nor purchase money was paid to the complainant.

The accused denied the allegation as false and malicious. The magistrate ordered all the accused to be acquitted.

Mr. Ahmed Ismail Minty Barat-Law, with Mr. G. A. Khan, Advocate appeared for Miss Sultana accused No. 3.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

Bhikaji Tukaram Sawant (18) who sustained severe injuries as a result of having been knocked down by an electrical local train between Mahim and Matunga stations on Sunday, died in the K. E. M. Hospital this morning.

FREE! this SPLENDID VACUUM FLASK for 4 LABELS FROM 1lb TINS

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PHYSICAL FEATS' DEMONSTRATION

I. P. C. League Members Acquit Themselves Creditably At Thakersey Hall

The Rising Star of Israel Physical Culture League drew a well-packed house in the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Sunday evening when it gave a physical culture performance under the presidency of Mr. Fred Stones.

The programme consisting of the latest types of scientific physical exercises, tableau formation, ju-jitsu, musical dancing, boxing and wrestling demonstrations, etc., covered nearly three hours of sustained endeavour, and did credit to the standard of attainment.

Mr. E. Samson, who has undergone special training in Madras in mass drills and exercises, gave the opening item with a troupe of children who were supple and graceful in their movements and gave a guarantee of a bright future before the League. The "tableau" were noteworthy for the ease and comfort with which they were executed and the confidence of the participants. The Ju-jitsu feat was a real treat and should be enough to rouse enthusiasm of the Bene Israel community for this kind of training for self-defence.

Moses Abraham, the Fly-weight Champion of the Auxiliary Force of India, gave special demonstrations in chair balancing which would have done credit to any professional.

Regrettable Omission

A regrettable omission was the absence of girls' performances, except for a couple of tiny toddles who did what little they could without much impressing the spectators. In this matter the League seems to be following a conservative policy. The world has advanced far enough to look upon physical training for girls as an essential equipment of life, and within a stone's throw of the place where this performance was given would be found a club where Brahmin, Prabhu and Marathi girls from the most orthodox families are trained in every variety of physical attainment. The League can get support enough to face opposition in any such effort.

The report of the League, read in the interval, showed the individual and collective performances of the members, noteworthy among which were the shows staged for the benefit of synagogues and charity institutions, Mr. S. Benjamin's swimming across the Irrawady during the monsoons and Mr. Moses Abraham's boxing achievements carrying a few local championships.

Mr. Fred Stones expressing appreciation of the work done said that the League deserved help and encouragement from the Community and should have a recognised position therein.

100 Members Of Jat Marriage Party Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Mar. 30.

A marriage party consisting of some two hundred Jats with a young bridegroom is reported to have been attacked by Rajput Bhomias at Village Khudi the day before yesterday.

The exact number of casualties is not yet known but I am reliably informed by responsible persons that they are not less than one hundred.

Some ten injured Jats of old age arrived here last evening and are now lying in the Victoria Hospital. Many are reported to have been taken to Jaipur and Sikar Hospitals.

Those who have come here have had grave apprehensions of fatal cases. Even the poor bridegroom along with his mother, are reported to be missing. And what is the cause of this catastrophe? Simply that the Jats wanted to take out the marriage party with their bridegroom on horse back which is generally done in Rajputana.

It was not tolerated by the Rajputs. Anyway the Sikar situation is growing dark and seriously menacing for the entire Kisan community and needs an immediate and impartial enquiry and also timely intervention from the Indian leadership.

BENGAL STUDENTS' PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH

Imitation Of Oxford Style Advised To Remedy Faults

CALCUTTA, March 30.

In an address at the inaugural meeting of the Bengal Educational Institute in Calcutta Mr. K. D. Ghose dealt with the Bengali student's pronunciation of English.

Dr. W. A. Jenkins, who presided over the meeting, said that the Bengal Educational Institute would afford facilities for the study of educational problems in the Province and educational movements abroad.

In spite of the undoubted linguistic ability of the average Bengali students, said Mr. Ghose, his pronunciation of English was of a definitely poor quality and was characterised not only by a lack of proper distinction of vowel and sounds, which add richness to the language, but also to a certain firmness and vigour which was the inevitable result of slurring over consonants. Then there were the baffling questions of stress, glides, transition, rhythm and intonation, which were never, and which never would be, mastered under present conditions of teaching the subject.

After dealing with the causes, whether general in character or peculiar to Bengal, that led to a faulty pronunciation, Mr. Ghose, said that the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction was, if anything, an irresistible argument in favour of raising and not lowering the already low standard of teaching English.

With regard to the ideal of pronunciation, Mr. Ghose said it was unnecessary for Bengalis to try to imitate the rather sophisticated style of speech and intonation practised by undergraduates at Oxford.

Mr. Ghose showed some slides of pronunciation tests devised by him.

Sharp Recovery In Securities

Short Covering And Realising In Shares

Narrow Trading Session

Bombay, April 1.

A surplus of about £7 1/2 million in the national accounts of Britain for the fiscal year had favourable effect on the local market to-day. There was a sharp recovery in Government Securities. 3 1/2 per cent. paper which was done as low as Rs. 87/14 on Saturday improved to Rs. 90/10 when there was some realising.

There was general short covering in Tata Steel Shares which imparted better feeling. The undertone of the market was good and Budly differences were narrow. Tata Steel Dfds. next settlement were quoted at a premium of Rs. 15. Ordinary at Rs. 2/4, Andhra Rs. 15 and Powers Rs. 12/8.

The main trend of prices is upward but in view of recent covering it will be advisable to buy on declines only as we believe that, the gross earnings of Tata Hydro-Electric concerns and production figures of Jamshedpur works will be encouraging.

Professional operators hesitate to support the market at present level which may result in some decline in the near future. For the last few weeks Tata Steel Dfds. are fluctuating between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700, which indicates that buyers below Rs. 650 level stand a fair chance of making some profits.

There was fairly large transfer business to-day in the market with short covering which sustained prices. Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 20. There was some realising towards the close which had depressing effect. Tata Steel Dfds. closed at Rs. 657/8, Ordinary at Rs. 142 and Powers at Rs. 1,535.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, April 1.

100	Ahm. Advance	290 0
500	Bom. Cotton	45 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	885 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	301 4
100	Central India	341 4
100	Colaba	135 -10
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	390 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	105 0
100	Gokak	197 8
1000	Hindustan	1800 0
100	Indore	82 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	67 8
100	Kohinoor	200 10
250	Laxmi	720 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 1

Century 303 306 302 306 301
Bombay Dyeing 894 892 893 887 896 890 885
Kohinoor 207 209 197 200
Central India 347 340 346 341
New Great 157 158 152
Simplex 81 82
Swadeshi 205 207 208 201
Bundi 44/2 44/8 44 43/8
I Cement 410 402 406
Punjab 27/8 27/6 26/12 27/4
Shahabad 415 410 412 407
Andhra 1630 1610 1625
Tata Hydro 165/10
Tata Power 1555 1532 1527 1535 1560 1535
T Steel Defd 672 673 662 667 665 675 670 675 657
T Steel Ord 145 144/8 143/8 146 143/8 142
Tata Steel 2nd pref 167/8
Bellapur 307 310 305 303 302
B Burma 385 386 387 383 385 380 376

100	Madhavji	11 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1200 0
250	Model	60 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	152 8
100	Oosmanshahi	57 8
100	Phoenix	328 8
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2550 0
50	Simplex	82 8
100	Swadeshi	201 4
100	Swan	68 12
25	Tata	16 0
500	Vishnu	1460 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	99 0
25-50	Central	35 14
500	Imperial	1522 8
125-500	Imp. Cont.	385 10
50-100	India	118 8
5	Union	b 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	43 4
70	Gwalior	111 4
160	Indian	406 4
40	Katni Def.	1440 0
100	Katni Ord.	396 4
75	Okha	221 4
10	Punjab	27 4
100	Shahabad	407 8
70	United	83 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	42-12
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1615 0
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bom. Tram	158 2
100	Bom. Suburban	177 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, April 1

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/2
4 per cent 1969/70 Sett 103/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103 4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101
4 per cent 1943 105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 110/8
5 per cent 1939/44 107/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108/12
5 per cent 1935 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1936 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/8 and after declining to Rs. 89/4 advanced to Rs. 90/9. At this level there was some profit taking.

Later on prices sagged in the local market. London market opened to-day with a loss of 10 shillings and the tone was dull. In the local market there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 89/11/6. at 5 p. m.

10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	198 2
100	Tata Hydro	165 10
1000	Tata Power	1535 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	372 8
100	Amr. Patty	113 0
100	C. Province	90 0
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	70 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	767 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	28 0
30	Tata Steel Defd.	657 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	142 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	175 0
50	Belapur Sugar	302 8
250	Bombay Steam	285 0
125	Bombay Burma	376 4
15	Bombay Burma Contry	117 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 4
50	Bombay Telephone X.D.	112 0
100	Indian Bleaching	147 8
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	535 0
100	Ind.. Radio Ordy	497 8
1000	Port Canning	590 0
15	Scindia	10 9
30	Tata Construction	78 4
25	Tata Oil	19 4

PREFERENCE.

7	p c Andhra Valley	1360 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram	77 0
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	142 8
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1360 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7½	p c Tata Steel 2nd	167 8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	625 0

NEW YORK COTTON

FOREIGN BUYING

Strong Spot Situation

Bombay, April 1.

Market opens 3 Points down—Rally on Foreign Inquiry—Some Liquidation—Futures 2 Points up to 9 points down—Spot Cotton 11-30c.—Export Subsidy Plan.—

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by foreign buying. Prices again declined on long liquidation. There was fairly good enquiry for near months in anticipation of a readjustment of differences on the possibility of an export bounty. Revised proposals in agricultural relief embodying domestic allotment of export debentures are now before the U.S. Congress but they had no effect as the outlook still remains uncertain. If measures of export bounty are adopted, there will be depressing effect on prices but the same might induce some foreign short covering.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 3 points with May 10.98. There was some foreign buying which resulted in a rise of 8 points from the opening level but prices again declined 3 points the highest level on long liquidation. Near months were firm which closed at a rise of 2 points but distant deliveries declined 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.39 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.35 c. per lb.

SLACK DEMAND

Mr. Wallace's the Secretary for Agriculture, announcement that the maturing date of 1934 crop loans will be extended indefinitely and loans to facilitate an orderly marketing will be extended on 1935 crop was followed by advances early in the week, encouraged and by reports of a very firm spot situation, but demand slackened and price reacted on realising and scattered selling due to renewed nervousness in connection with the monetary and political conditions in Europe.

EXPORT MOVEMENT

Considerable foreign selling developed which is believed to be partly on far eastern account. At present there is no indication of any improvement in the export movement.

A curtailment of 15 per cent by domestic mills now over-producing is generally anticipated but it emphasises the recent disappointing business in cloth markets.

Mr. Wallace, the Secretary for Agriculture, is quoted to the effect that at the present prices for cotton, increased processing taxes are more likely than a reduction.

Meanwhile the market is still fluctuating between the strong spot situation and poor consuming demand and legislative uncertainties.—Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York May highest 11.66 plus 05 (11-18 a.m.)
Lowest 10.98—03 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.14 plus 02 (10-4 a.m.)
Lowest 6.13 plus 01 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Would only buy on very weak markets for quick profits.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York:—

Revised Agricultural relief proposal without effect narrow trading market.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Bombay selling.

New York: Steady due to proposed export subsidy plan.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Consider export bounty remote possibility. Should it be adopted expect lower market over thirty days after possible upturn on foreign short covering.

New York: Proposed agricultural changes embodying domestic allotment export debenture features before Congress. Favourable action indicated, but not certain

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 30.

May	11.03
July	11.09
October	10.56
December	10.58
Middling Spot	11.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 30.

May	10.99
July	11.07
October	10.57
Midding Spot	11.35

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, March 30

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 10-1/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY SELLING

Narrow Trading Session

Bombay, April 1.

Prices open 2 Points up—Continental and Bombay selling—Sterling Easy—Export Bounty Reports—Market closed unchanged to One Point Up—Middling Spot 3 Points Up at 6.39d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with May 6.14 on Saturday. There was some Continental and Bombay selling with confidence lacking. It was a narrow trading market and later on easier Sterling was counteracted by the reports from the United States that export bounty might be adopted. Prices fluctuated within a range of one point but distant months were quiet. The market closed at a rise of one point for near months and distant months were unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.39d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged to 2 points up. At the close May was 5.48, July 5.49 and October 5.48.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fair business in this section and the tone was steady. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 points with Spot cotton 2 points higher at 8.31. Uppers futures improved 2 to 3 points and Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.43d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady on Saturday with Scattered buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 14 to 10 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 7 to 10 points.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"Owing to the erratic course of exchange, it is difficult to express a definite opinion of the market, but with indications of a slackening of textile production in the U. S. A., and pending further enlightenment regarding the new crop intentions of the U. S. A. Government, we consider it prudent to take advantage of any advance to secure profits on long contracts."

STRADDLE OPERATIONS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Absence of any important news led to straddle switching operations accompanied by a little foreign buying. The scare over the disruption of Continental exchanges seems to be dying out.

The house of Representatives in America passed an amendment to the A.A.A. to subsidise exports of agricultural produce by 30 per cent and meet such expenditure from import duties. This seems to be to facilitate barter with Italy, Germany, Poland and Russia in order to overcome the difficulties of custom barriers. No immediate light on the Continental political situation can be gleaned at present.

WALLSTREET MARKET

New York, Mar 30

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	3
Amer Forn Power Gold D	58
Electric Boud 5 dol Pfd	44
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	49
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel and Tel	102
Western Union Telg	23
Chesapeake and Ohio	38
New York Central	13 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	9
National Distillers	27
United States Steel	28 3/4
American Smelting	34
Int Nickel of Canada	24 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	48
General Motor	28 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
St Oil of N J	37
Socony	12 1/2
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	18 1/2
National Dairy	14

Total business 1/2 million.
Unchanged market.

Rebate To Importers Of American Cotton

The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, have sanctioned the grant to importers of American cotton of a rebate of eight annas per square bale and five annas per round bale, on the fees paid by them for the fumigation of such cotton during the period 1st April 1933 to 31st March 1934.

Claims for refund are to be submitted to the Docks Manager, Bombay Port Trust, before the 1st June 1935.

RUBBER AND WHEAT TO IMPROVE

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cable advice from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Rubber: Cousider purchases at about present levels he made with confidence.

Wheat: Consider position, working technically sounder.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 1

The local silver market was quiet but firm with scattered realising. There was extensive buying by professional operators and extensive purchases held by big operators are likely to be liquidated around 64 cents level in America. Although circumstances are in favour of a further rise, we think it risky to buy in advancing markets. Short sales are dangerous but it will be advisable to buy on weak markets for quick turns as when big operators unload, it will be impossible to find buyers In the local market prices fluctuated within a range of annas four.

The gold market was quiet with a limited turnover. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-6 7/8

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	68	4	0
Chaitra delivery	75	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	68	11	0
Ready gold	36	1	9
Chaitra delivery	36	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	36	2	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 1.

	cwts.
Wheat	16,047
Linseed	5,506
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	531
Gingellyseed	19
Poppyseed	141
Groundnuts	3,212
Castorseed	1,253
Rice	8,644
Myrabollams	5,108
Cottonseed	13,449
Gram	661
Joowar	2,682
Barley	148
Bajree	548
	Tons.
Coal	825

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar 30

Spot silver prices were raised by 1/2 cent to 61 1/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar 30

May 62.20 plus 90
July 62.75 plus 75
September 63.50 plus 1.05
Tone: Firm.

SHANGHAI SILVER STOCKS

Shanghai stocks on the 16th instant are 10,200,000 ounces in Sycee, 260,000,000 in dollars and 46,000,000 ounces in bar silver against 10,900,000 ounces in sycee, 256,000,000 in dollars and 46,000,000 ounces in bar on the 9th instant.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/1; Lowest Rs. 31/10; Closing Rs. 31/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 41/12; Lowest Rs. 41/4; Closing Rs. 41/8.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/9; Highest 24/10/6; Lowest Rs. 24/3/6; Closing Rs. 24/8.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 1.

	Extra Sp.	Fine	Sup.	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—						
U. P.	...	140	135	131	128	
Panjab	...	140	135	131	128	
Rajputana	...	143	137	132	129	
Oomra No. 3	206	203	200	196	...	
C. P. No. 1	224	221	218	214	...	
C. P. No 2	214	211	208	204	...	
Broach No. 2	...	232	228	225	220	
Punjab-Ame.	...	256	252	249	244	
Surat	...	309	305	301	296	
Rajpipla	...	304	300	296	291	
Navsari	...	314	310	306	301	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-35
Receipts to date 30-3-35	4076000	6808000
Receipts Yesterday 30-3-35	17000	11000
Exports to date 30-3-35	3705000	6154000
Stock at Ports 29-3-35	2328000	3148000
Stock Interior Towns 29-3-35	533000	1645000
Stock Liverpool 29-3-35	814000	1041000
Visible Supply 29-3-35	5383000	7302000
Quantity in sight 29-3-35	7389000	10624000
Quantity out of sight 29-3-35	7224000	9875000

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 1.

250 Moon Mill Javra Cambodia 5 on
100 Moon Mill Aurangabad 10 on
50 Arjan Khimji Murtizapur 2 1/2 on
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Vaghra 14 1/2 on
300 Langli and Co. Satona 196 1/2
50 Moon Mill Kotkapura 11 on
78 N. Rajaram Chopda 4 off
83 Langli and Co. Jalgaon 3 off
100 Viram Ladha Shenubad 5 on
100 Osman Suleman Broach Yellow 188
100 Langli and Co. Bhilwara 40 off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 1.

Bengal Fine	139
Bengal F.G	134
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139
Sindh-Punjab F.G	134
Wardha-Hingt	220
Nagpur Savner	222
Pundhurna	207
Yeotmal	206
Arvi	205
Ellichpur	203
Berar	197/199
Khamgaon	199/201
Mulkapur	195/197
Khandesh	192/195
Jalna/Sailu	192/195
Burwah Sanavad	202
Broach Fine	232
Punjab/American	260
Punjab/American mix	240
Cambodia	290
Compta Good	265
Kampala	356
Busoga	354
Jinja	352

BOMBAY COTTON

ABSENCE OF TENDERS

Short Covering

Bombay, April 1.

Broach A/M opened at Rs. 218—Active Buying—Absence of tenders—Heavy Short Covering—Some Realising.—Liverpool—Easy—Prices decline.

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 218 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered business during the early part of the day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

To-day being the first tender day for Broach A/M. delivery and no order was issued. Scarcity of tenderable cotton influenced heavy short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 221.

At this level there was some realising which eased off prices to Rs. 219/8 but the undertone of the market was good and Broach J/A. was quoted at a discount of Rs. 3.

The Liverpool market is expected to open to-day at a decline of 2 points and quotations in the local were quiet at Rs. 219. Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of on point and prices in the local market advanced to 220. Later on Liverpool was quoted 3 points down which influenced increased selling in the local market and in the absence of any support prices declined. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	217/12
Broach J/A	215
Oomra May	193/8
Oomra July	192/12
Bengal May	129/8
Bengal July	131/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 30

Broach A/M opening 215 3/4; highest 218; lowest 215; closing 216 3/4

Broach J/A opening 213 1/2; highest 216 1/2; lowest 213; closing 215 3/4

Oomra May opening 193 3/4; highest 194 1/4; lowest 192 3/4; closing 192 3/4

Oomra July opening 192 3/4; highest 193 1/2; lowest 191 3/4; closing 191 3/4

Bengal May opening 129; highest 131; lowest 129; closing 130

Bengal July opening 132; highest 133; lowest 132; closing 132

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-5-35) Rs. 20

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 9 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 29th March 23,908 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,577,431 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,452,194 bales

Increase 125,237

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:

Liverpool New York May 118 at Cross Rate 4.79 1/2

New York Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York July 100 at Cross Rate 4.79 1/2

Bombay Liverpool:

Broach A/M 217 Liverpool May 6.11 Rs. 49 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:

Broach J/A 216 Liverpool July 6.05 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:

Broach A/M 217 New York May 11.03 Rs. 39 at Cross Rate 4.79 1/2

Bombay New York:

Broach J/A 216 New York July 11.05 Rs. 39 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.79 1/2

ARGENTINE WHEAT & LINSEED

The Argentine Government's estimate the Yield at 238,000,000 bushels against the current season's preliminary estimate of 252,000,000 and last year's final estimate of 286,000,000 bushels.

Linseed estimate Yield is 1,958,000 tons against the preliminary estimate of 1,830,000 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in India States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India during February 1935 170,218; during February 1934 156,749; since 1st September 1934 1,138,862; during corresponding period last year 964,134.

Indian States during February 1935 34,585; during February 1934 30,838; Since 1st September 1934 218,050; during corresponding period last year 187,437.

Total India during February 1935 204,803; during February 1934 187,587; since 1st September 1934 1,356,912; during corresponding period last year 1,151,571.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mr. Shroff Elected President

MARKET CLOSED ON THURSDAY

Bombay, April 1.

The first meeting of the newly elected Director of the local Stock Exchange was held to-day to elect office-bearers.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff who enjoys the confidence of all members was once more elected as the President for a period of two years from to-day. Mr Rajendra Somnarayen was elected as Vice-President and Mr. Choonilal Davkaran Nanjee as treasurer.

The meeting further decided to keep the Stock Exchange closed on Thursday, the 4th inst. when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will unveil the statue of the late Sir Shapoorji Bharucha in the Stock Exchange building.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 1

B. C. Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Mail 3/16 15 April.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 15th May

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279 1/2
Banks selling T T 277 1/2
Banks buying T T 275 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 546
Banks buying D D 556

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 1/4 nominal

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.79 1/2 30th ultimo
Shanghai/London 1/6 7/8 1st instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 1st instant
Java/London 7.12 1st instant
London/Paris 72.78 30th ultimo
London/Belgium 24.87 1/2 30th ultimo
London/Switzerland 14.84 30th ultimo
London/Italy 58.06 30th ultimo
London/Berlin 11.96 30th ultimo
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 30th ultimo
London/New York 4.79 1/4 30th ultimo
London/Amsterdam 7.12 30th ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-3-8 29th ultimo £7-5-1 30th ultimo
Silver London ready 28 7/8 29th ultimo 28 1/2 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward 29 29th ultimo 28 9/16 30th ultimo
Silver New York ready 61 1/8 29th ultimo 61 1/2 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 29th ultimo 5/8 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 29th ultimo 11/16 per cent 30th ultimo
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 30.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	11.96
Amsterdam	7.12
Brussels	24.87-1 2
Madrid	35.09
Milan	58.03
Berne	14.84
Paris	72.78
Prague	115.00
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4.79-1/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 1.

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept 30-3-35	This year.
Khandesh	655	200,236
Central India	716	77,596
Barsi and Nagar	68	83,687
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	34,294
Berar	1,075	294,419
Central Provinces	295	70,718
Total Oomras	2,720	761,250
Dholera	1,137	118,635
N. W. Provinces	...	29,940
Rajputana	...	18,087
Sind-Punjab	163	266,026
Broach	2,156	94,059
Coompta and Dharwar	153	39,713
Westerns-Northerns	...	27,426
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	357	31,274
Persian	96	2,446
American		15,635
Egyptian and African	2,782	132,895
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	9,564	1,586,995

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 28th Mar.

In full-pressed bales	30-3-35	This year
Europe	2,158	251,671
Japan and China	4,750	638,246
Coast Ports	...	17,355
Up-country by Rail	...	137,915
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	42,696
Total	6,908	1,087,883

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 3 POINTS

Conflicting Reports Regarding Cotton Export Bounty

GOLD FURTHER UP BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat & Linseed Steady But Jute & Metals Firm

BOMBAY, April 1.

On Monday, crossrates moved bothways.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on account of conflicting reports about the export bounty.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET.

London gold improved further but silver ruled quiet.

LITTLE CHANGE IN GRAIN PRICES.

Wheat and linseed prices did not show much change. Metals and jute were firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange exhibited improved feeling Giltedged securities were decidedly in better request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, April 1.

Previous closing	11.03
To-day's opening	10.95
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	11.00
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, April 1.

Previous closing	6.13
To-day's opening	6.11
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.05
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 217-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 1.

Cotton displayed a tendency to sag under selling pressure as a result of conflicting reports regarding the export bounty although continued falling off in the export demand is the cause for the great anxiety to Government. Uncertain monetary developments in Europe and unsatisfactory situation at home brought in considerable foreign selling particularly from the far east.

Spot situation however remains tight with distant positions showing more weakness.

Trading in May commenced at 10.95 i.e. 8 points lower than the previous closing. Prices early eased on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling but later evinced some steadiness on local support, although eventually the market further eased under renewed outside selling and liquidation with May falling to 10.92.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.00 with a decline of 3 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 1.

The following were the opening ranges.

May	(11.01/10.98) 10.99/10.95
July	(11.10/11.06) 11.02/10.98
October	(10.64/10.62) 10.52/10.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 1.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March	(6.13) 6.11
American July	(6.07) 6.05
Egyptian March	(7.99) 7.94
Egyptian July	(7.96) 7.90

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 1.

10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April May fluctuated between Rs. 217 and Rs. 216 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 216-8 with New York futures about 12 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 1.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/1, 75/5 and 68/9. Prices early eased on liquidation and selling but subsequently the market rallied on fair support. However with quieter London cables, prices suffered a slight setback and closed steady at Rs. 65/5, 75/9 and 68/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/15, 35/15/6 and 36/0/3. Trading was somewhat quieter but later some activity followed the steadiness of franc inducing some covering and option dealers buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36, 36/0/6 and 36/1/3.

Jubbulpore Municipal Elections Declared Void

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

Due to a technical and legal error, the Municipal elections of Morris Ganj and Purani Basti, two wards of Katni, have been declared null and void and fresh elections have been ordered in these wards, which will be held on May 11 next.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 1.

Previous closing	4.79 1/2
To-day's opening	4.79 1/2
To-day's closing	4.80 1/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 1.

Previous closing	4.79 1/4
To-day's opening	4.77 3/4
To-day's closing	4.79 13/16
Difference	+00 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, April 1.

Previous closing	72.78
To-day's opening	72.50
To-day's closing	72.72
Difference	—06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 1.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.77 3/4 and then slightly fell to 4.77 5/8 but subsequently the rate improved on covering to 4.79 5/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.79 13/16.

Franc opened at 72.50 and then declined to 72.37 but later steadily appreciated to 72.71.

The Sterling Franc crossrate finally closed at 72.72.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 1.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	28 1/2d	28 7/16d
Spot	28 9/16d	28 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, April 1.

Gold per ounce (£7-5-1) £7-5-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 1.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 1.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.49 7/8)	5.48 3/8
New York on Bombay (36.50)	36.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 7/8)	0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 3/4)	1-6 7/8
London on Milan (58.06)	58.18
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Good But Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Jutes opened easier but rates receded towards the close. Coals and Equitables showed good feature and marked up over a Rupee while the rest were on [illegible] levels. Teas were dull for lack of support. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities opened easy but closed steadier.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 90/5; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 100/8; 4 per cent loan 1943 105/2; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/12.

Banks:—Central 35; Reserve Bank 120/8; Imperial Bank fully paid 1520.

Coals:—Equitable 37/8; Talcher 1/6.

Jutes:—Anglo India 513; Bally 242 small lots; Barnagore 184/8; Clive 34/5; Dalhousie 392; William 352; Gourepore 748 small lot; Howrah 58/12; India 415; Kamarhatty 580; Lansdowne 199 small lots; National 24/13 small lot; Nuddea 57/12 small odd lot; Orient 204; Reliance 78/4; Standard 371 small lot; Waverley ordy 2/8;

Miscellaneous:—Dacca electric 18/12; Mirzapore electric 7/4; United Provinces electric 163/8 small lot; Arthur Butler pref 14/12 cum div; Bengal Iron 3/12; India Rubber Mang 13/4; Balrampore Sugar 22/8.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 1.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May 63 3/8 and July at 65 3/8. The market was somewhat more active but the enquiry was rather poor with small business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 1.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95 1/4. There was very little activity in the absence of any speculative enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 1.

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 11.91. Trading was rather slow owing to the lack of interest but prices generally kept steady with the price standing at 11.92 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 1.

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£215 3/4 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Dull) £216 1/4 buyers £216 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£12 buyers. No sellers. Dull) unquoted. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£33 3/4 to £34 1/4) £34 to £34 1/2

Glasgow Iron (70) £70

IEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/4) 0-9 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop April-May (£17 1/2) £17 3/4

Dunlop April (£19 3-/4 sellers) £20 1/4

Lightning April (£18 1/4) sellers) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8) 5 3/4 buyers.

April-June (6) 6 1/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 1/4 sellers £9 5/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April £14 5/16 sellers) £14 7/16 paid.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, April 1.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 7 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	6 7 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 4 9
Linseed May	6 7 3

The tone was steady.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN EAST C. P.

Rain Expected In Baluchistan

POONA, April 1.

Thundershowers have occurred locally in the East Central Provinces. Orissa and Chota Nagpur and at a few stations in Bengal. Scattered thundershowers have also occurred in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. The western disturbance caused a further rise of temperature and extension of cloud in Baluchistan. Temperatures are below normal in and around the east Punjab and the west United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Burdwan half an inch; Chandbali, Sambalpur, Chaibasa, Ranchi quarter of an inch each; Raipur a quarter of an inch; Bangalore. Anantpur three-quarters of an inch; Mercara and Kodaikanal quarter of an inch each.

Forecast: Scattered thundershowers will occur in East Bengal. Assam and South of the Peninsula. Local falls of rain are also likely in Baluchistan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-4-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.1 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.0 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 51 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 252 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-4-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NATIONAL BUDGET SURPLUS FAVOURABLY IMPRESSES STOCK EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION MORE ENCOURAGING

Good Demand In Insurance And Bank Shares

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 1.

The Stock Exchange was favourably impressed by the national budget surplus and with international political situation regarded as arther more encouraging. The general tone improved. Giltedged securities were decidedly stronger and investments demand particularly expanded to insurance and bank shares.

In commodities cotton was easier owing to conflicting reports regarding the export bounty to American cotton.

Copper was again active but spelter weakened owing to heavy selling believed to have originated from Belgium. Wall Street opened irregular. ... ...

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/2.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, March 25 £94

Tuesday, March 26, £94 1/2

Wednesday, March 27, £94

Thursday, March 28, £94

Friday March 28, £

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 1.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85)) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 5/8) £112 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £116

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105) £106

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-9 Ex div) 27-9

Marks and Spencer Splits (shares (4 1/2) 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 3/4

Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (37-10 1/2) 38-3

Imperial Chemical (35-6) 35-6

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-9) 8-9

Woolsworth New Ford (103-3) 103-3

Realization 1930 (91-6) 88-6 Ex. Div.

Dunlop Rubber (47-9) 47-9

University Ordinary (27-6) 27-6

Ford Motors (32-1 1/2) 32-9

Cables and Wireless (5 1/2) 5 5/8

British American Tobacco (111-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2

Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (131-3) 131-3

P and O S N Co. Defd (15-3) 15-6

Distillers (89-3) 88-6

Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0

British Celonese (9-0) 9-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-10 1/2) 49-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0

Western Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0

Inter Nickels (24 3/4) 25

Bengal Iron and Steel (£6-0) £5-7 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (275-0) 275-0

Goddar New (202-6) 207-6

Modar New (78-9) 78-9

Sub Nigel (276-3) 280-0

Union Corporation (156-3) 156-3

Spring Mines (192-6) 192-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2

L M Ford (£17 3/4) £17 3/4

L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8

Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

London Pass 5 per cent (£131 1/2) £131 1/2

London Board G Stock (£96 3/4) £96 3/4

Quit Orders On Dacca Girl Student

DACCA, April 1.

Miss Asha Roy, who appeared in the last Matriculation Examination, has been ordered to quit the limits of the Dacca District forthwith and not to enter the same within a year.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 1.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock	(£82 1/2) £81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	(£93 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55	(£114) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	(£117) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-53	(£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47	(£116) £109 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59	(£105) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan	(£110) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company	(18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea	(39-4 1/2) 38-9
Empire of India and Ceylon	(29-4 1/2) 28-9

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore	(£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber	(21-3) 21-3
Gula Kelampong	(20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust	(29-6) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug	(55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation	(9-4 1/2) 8-9
Rio Tintos	(£15 5/8) £15 5/8
East Rand Proprietary	(51 1/2) 52-0
Rand Mines	(157-6) 157-8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian	(43-4 1/2) 38-4 1/2
Anglo Persian	(18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Burma Oil	(72-6) 72-6
Mexican Eagle	(3-9) 3-9
Shell Transport	(50-7 1/2) 72-6
Royal Dutch	(£19 3/4) £19 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 1.

General Motors (dol 27 7/8) dol 28 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 28 7/8) dol 29

U S Steel Preference (dol 76) unquoted.

(Continued from Col. 7)

salt from Rs. 1-4.

Sir James Grigg pointed out that a reduction of duty to 4 annas would entail a loss of Rs. 6½ crores. If reduced to 8 annas the loss would be 487½ lakhs. If it was to 10 annas the loss would be Rs. 406 lakhs; if reduced to 12 annas the loss would be Rs. 335 lakhs and to one rupee the loss would be Rs. 164½ lakhs.

Mr Joshi said that he was for the total abolition of the duty, but in the first instance, he would be content if the duty was reduced to 12 annas.

Haji Abdulla Haroon referring to the figures given by the Finance Member asked what would be the corresponding reduction in the cost of production.

Mr. Lloyd said that whatever the rate of duty there would be no reduction in the cost at all.

Mr Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who moved an amendment to reduce the duty to 12 annas, vigorously urged the House to support the reduction. He pointed out that England formerly was importing salt from France, but later she began to develop her resources and within a short period she not only produced her own requirements, but even exported abroad. For India, particularly Bengal, to import salt from Liverpool was a disgrace. If adequate measures were taken India could produce her full requirements of salt.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that if they attempted to reduce the salt duty they would not be able to touch other items giving relief to tax-payers. He preferred to make only such cuts in the budget which, the House believed, the Government would not certify.

The amendment to reduce the duty to four annas was lost without a division.

The amendment of Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar for reducing the duty to 12 annas was carried by 63 votes to 55 amidst cheers.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

Battle For Poor Man's Salt

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment's sympathy with the desire to relieve the burden on the poor as far as circumstances permitted and, therefore, the Government were unable by a stroke of the pen to abolish the duty altogether.

NOT WHIPPING UP AGITATION.

Mr. Satyamurti assured Mr. Lloyd that the Congress Party was not whipping up agitation merely because there was the duty but, because it believed and felt that this duty on an absolute necessity of life should be abolished. Mr. Satyamurti contended that the loss of Rs. 7 crores that would result from the abolition of the salt duty could be made up by the Government by imposing greater duty on imports of sugar as urged by the Indian Sugar Industry and by not providing for the avoidance of debt and also by utilising the surplus revenue of Rs. 3-1/2 crores. If he (Mr. Satyamurti) were the Finance Member he would abolish the salt duty and manage to run the administration even at the present level of expenditure. Salt was God's gift to the people and should never have been taxed at all. It was in the nature of a poll tax now and that on a nation in which the average income per head was two annas only.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant asked permission to move his amendment first, because he felt that even if Seth Govind Das' amendment was carried the Government could still impose the salt duty under another act.

GRIGG AGREES WITH PANT.

Sir James Grigg agreed that the motion omitting the salt clause could be made inoperative and did not object to Pandit Pant moving his amendment and a vote being taken thereon in preference to the other amendment. The object of both was the same, namely that there should be the salt duty.

QUOTES AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

Pandit Pant then moved his amendment that despite the provisions of section 7 of the Salt Act, the Government shall not impose a duty on salt manufactured in or imported into British India other than Burma or Aden during the year beginning to-day. Pandit Pant expressed himself totally opposed to the Salt Duty and said that in America even at this time of chaos the people would be amazed at any proposal of a salt tax.

HOW ENGLAND TAXES.

Pandit Pant said that Mr. Lloyd had forgotten the speech he (Mr. Lloyd) made in the Assembly in 1925, when he stated that when the salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1|- the consumption per head increased from 5 to 6 seers The fact of the matters was that Indians were not getting enough salt and the speaker, when in jail, received a larger quantity than ordinary people, but even then had to spend money from his pocket to eat more salt. In England salt consumption per head was 40 pounds compared with ten pounds in India and the agriculturist was giving to-day 14 seers of wheat in exchange for 10 seers of salt, compared with 5 seers of wheat when wheat prices were higher. Then again whereas in England direct taxation had gone up by 700 per cent, indirect taxation had gone up by 100 per cent. In India direct taxes still accounted for 77 per cent. against 40 per cent. in England and a much lower proportion elsewhere.

PANT'S HIT AT GRIGG

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant proceeding said that Sir James Grigg had asked, 'How would the gap of Rs. 8 crores be filled, if the salt duty was abolished'. Though Pandit Pant could repeat Asquith's answer to a Prime Minister, "It is not my business", Pandit Pant was prepared to oblige the Government with a suggestion. He said like the phrase 'congenital idiot' Sir James Grigg had immortalised the phrase 'Bacchanalian abandon'. As the speaker had been a teetotaller and a vegetarian he had no occasion to learn these phrases, but would accept them from experts on the opposite benches (laughter).

RAILWAYS COULD BALANCE BUDGET

The Finance Member, Pandit Pant proceeded, had the liberty to be flippant, but must not misrepresent a speaker. The Railway contribution, he (Pandit Pant) had referred to, was not imaginary but was contained in an official document. He recalled Sir Charles Innes' speech in the Assembly, which laid down categorically that the Railway Board undertook to pay a yearly dividend in the form of railway contribution and the justification for the separation of the scheme then given was that it saved the general budget from violent not gone bankrupt. In fact they were launching a further programme of construction. They were paying Rs. 40 crores of interest charges. They could reduce these provisions and make an agreed contribution to the general revenues.

PANT'S RETORT TO GRIGG

The speaker had not suggested an increase in the rates on deposits, but only that the existing limit against such deposits should be removed. Sir James Grigg had misrepresented him and instead of meeting his argument had delivered a political speech, which might suit the Home Member in spite of his age, (Laughter) but was unbecoming of the Finance Member. He did not understand why the Finance Member treated the speaker's suggestions in a spirit of levity and malicious animosity. He had thought that the term malicious was unparliamentary till Sir James used it and the speaker was prepared to accept it so far as Sir James Grigg was concerned.

In conclusion Pandit Pant said that he held that the Government could reduce the taxes by Rs. 10 crores including Rs. 5-1/4 crores of a railway contribution. If they could not succeed in making the Government retrench, they could at least press for a proper use of the surplus.

GRIGG GETS HOT.

Sir James Grigg said that he failed to understand the suggestion contained in Pandit Pant's speech that he (Pant) could go on attacking him, but he in turn should not be offensive, but give nice little essays on economics and finance (Laughter). "No, Sir. I don't propose to do that, but answer back everytime I am attacked" remarked Sir James. The question before the House was whether in this year they could abolish the salt tax, which had been an integral part of the Indian Taxation system for so many decades.

SATYAMURTHI'S SUGGESTION TURNED DOWN.

Mr. Satyamurthi's suggestion that the Government should use the surplus revenue and not provide for the sinking fund was not acceptable. There had, in fact, been a suggestion by some members in the House that a provision of Rs. 3 crores for the sinking fund was not adequate. The revenue surplus of Rs. 3½ crores had, as a result of the Assembly's decisions on supplementary demands, been allocated except to a small extent. It had been urged that the Government should anticipate more revenue under sugar imports. Sir James Grigg did not agree and assured the House that he had prepared the estimates with the greatest care and with a full sense of responsibility.

GRIGG CALLS IT DELUSION.

As for Pandit Pant's suggestion that the Government should take Rs. 5 crores from the Railways as annual contribution Sir James Grigg asked what was the use of the suggestion when the railways could not pay that contribution. Sir James Grigg hoped to get payments of railway rebates during his term of office, but he would not rely on that for his budgetary calculations, at any rate, for the present. Pandit Pant had suggested that the Government could attract money on nominal rates of interest into the savings bank and use it for purposes for which they now borrowed at higher rates. Sir James Grigg pointed out that it was a complete delusion and said that the interest on savings certificates were above ordinary market rates, because otherwise they could not attract these investors.

TIP TO OPPOSITION.

Lastly Sir James Grigg referred to the argument that the salt tax was burdensome. At present it was 3 as. 10 ps. per head per annum. The burden on the consumer of the protective duty on sugar imports was Rs. 14 crores and the burden on the consumer of Indian cotton piecegoods was Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, the total burden on the consumer of these two duties was Rs. 34 crores. But the exchequer got from these two only Rs. 7 crores. Industrialists in India got the 27 crores. In other words the burden of these two protective duties was 5 times that of the salt duty. Therefore, Sir James Grigg said that if the real object of the opposition was to reduce the burden on the poor there were other ways of doing it without costing so much to the Exchequer and quite as efficaciously. (Cheers').

The House divided on Pandit Pant's amendment, which was rejected by 61 votes to 54.

Seth Govind Das' amendment for the abolition of the salt duty was rejected by 61 votes to 57.

On the suggestion of the President several Congress members moved a series of five amendments for the reduction of the duty on

(Continued in Col. 5)

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1935

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J4

Strong Opposition To Finance Bill

Congressmen, Europeans And Independents Expected To Combine

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 1.

I learn from the lobby that the following will more or less be the basis of attack on the Finance Bill proposals, and Congress, Independents and Europeans are expected to stand together:—Postcard to be reduced from nine pies to six pies, incometax on incomes up to Rs. 2,000 to be exempted and incometax surcharge to be halved. The Congress Party would press for the abolition of the Salt Duty, but its amendments would fail as other parties will not back them.

If the Government does not accept the above scheme of reduction in taxation the opposition may join in throwing out the Finance Bill. It is expected as a result of party agreement that the Finance Bill will leave the Assembly by April 6, and be placed before the Council of State by April 8.

Opinion on the proposal for the abolition of the Export Duty on raw skins is divided.

INDIAN TAXES ON INCOME ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The following ordinance has been issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary: Ordinance Number 2 of 1935—an ordinance temporarily to provide for reductions at the source of income-tax and super-tax:—

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary temporarily to provide for deduction at the source of income-tax and super-tax under provisions of Section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922, now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General is pleased to promulgate the following ordinance, This ordinance may be called the Indian Taxes on Income (deduction at source) Ordinance of 1935.

For a period beginning on the first day of April and ending as soon as the act entitled the Indian Finance Act of 1935 shall have come into operation, the rates applicable to the recovery of income-tax and super-tax required to be deducted under Section 18 of the Indian Income Tax Act of 1922, shall be rates specified in the second schedule to the Indian Finance Act of 1934, increased in each case except in the case of incomes of less than Rs. 2,000 by one-sixth the amount of rate and reduced in the case of such incomes by one-third of the amount of rate.

Signed: Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT IGNORED

Viceroy Certifies Customs Demand

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Finance Member announced in the Assembly this morning that the Governor-General has certified the supplementary demand of Rs. 11,00,000 and odd in respect of the customs refused by the Assembly.

It may be recalled that the Opposition through a cut motion to this demand wanted to raise a discussion on the excise duty on sugar, but that was not allowed. The Opposition then rejected the entire demand.—United Press.

KNIFE ATTACK ON SERGEANT

Upcountry Man Alleged To Have Stabbed Officer In Calcutta Street

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Sergeant E. Barrett of the Calcutta police, was suddenly stabbed in the arm while he was walking along the Bowbazar Street. Before the alleged assailant was secured by a constable, he managed to give another thrust with his knife.

The alleged assailant who is an upcountry Hindu was arrested and two knives were found on his person. The sergeant was sent to hospital and received treatment for his injuries and was later discharged.—A.P.

CONSTABLE KILLED WHILE ON DUTY

RANGOON, April 1.

A police constable who was on duty with a head-constable in the Tharrawady district, was attacked by four men and fatally wounded with dahs.

It appears that the head-constable heard his whistle and ran to his assistance but the injured man succumbed to his injuries before he could be removed.—A.P.

12 DACOITS GET LIFE SENTENCE

Sequel To Armed Raid On Comilla Village

COMILLA, April 1.

A sensational armed dacoity case has been disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Comilla, who accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury convicted 12 persons including 3 chowkidars who stood charged under Section 396, I.P.C. (dacoity with murder) and sentenced each of them to transportation for life.

On September 9 last a gang of about 40 men armed with fire arms raided the house of a wealthy merchant of village Raghunathpur in the district of Comilla and decamped with cash and jewellery worth Rs. 7,000. Several persons who wanted to resist the dacoits were shot by them.

The police at first arrested one of the chowkidar accused who tried to put the police on a wrong scent by his false statement. His confusion led to the arrest of others. The police submitted charge sheet against 22 persons of whom ten are still absconding.—United Press.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party will be held at Ahmedabad on April 6 and 7.

The monthly National Flag hoisting ceremony was held on the terrace of the Girgaum Congress House on Sunday morning. Mr. Nagindas Master hoisted the flag.

DARJEELING DECREES

Restrictions On Movement Of Hindu Youths

FULL POWERS TO POLICE

DARJEELING, (By Mail.)

The Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, has issued the following orders under Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act which would be applicable to Hindus of either sex, between the ages of 14 and 25 years, not ordinarily resident in the district of Darjeeling:—

No persons whatsoever, not ordinarily resident in the Darjeeling district shall enter, or remain in the district without complying with the following conditions, namely:—

(I) Such person shall, if so required, afford all reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether such person is a Hindu young person in possession of the pass or identity card required by these rules, to the following officers, namely:—

(1) All Magistrates; (ii) All Commissioned Military Officers; and (iii) All Police Officers not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector or Head Constable.

(2) Such person, if travelling in a motor vehicle, shall, if called upon to do so by any officer stop such vehicle or cause it to be stopped, and afford to the officer such facilities as are mentioned in that clause.

CERTIFICATE FIRST.

(3) No Hindu young person shall enter the Darjeeling district without complying with the following conditions, namely:

(a) The young person shall come provided with two photographs of himself or herself, each certified by an officer of the district, in which the young person ordinarily resides, of rank not lower than that of Deputy Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police, or in Calcutta of Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police;

(b) Every such person shall report himself at Siliguri or Teesta Bridge, before proceeding to his destination;

(c) On arrival at Siliguri or Teesta Bridge, the young person shall report to the officer in charge of the special police posts which will be situated at those places, and shall apply to such officer for, and obtain, a pass (which shall be valid for 7 days only) authorising the young person to enter the district;

(d) In order to obtain such a pass, the young person shall supply the officer in charge with one of the photographs referred to in clause (a) of this order which will be attached to the pass;

(e) The young person shall enter in writing at the special police post in a book maintained for the purpose (or, if illiterate, shall supply verbally for entry by the officer in charge) such particulars of the young person's identity, occupation and past and proposed movements as may be required by the officer in charge, and shall sign, (or, if illiterate, attest by thumb impression) such entry.

(4) No Hindu young person shall remain in the Darjeeling district without complying with the following conditions, namely:

(a) The young person, unless in possession of a valid pass, shall be in possession of and carry an identity card issued by the officer in charge of the police station at Siliguri, Teesta Bridge, Kurseong, Darjeeling or Kalimpong;

(b) When applying for an identity card, the young person shall produce the pass obtained at Siliguri or Teesta Bridge and shall also supply the officer in charge with a second photograph certified in the manner referred to in clause (a) of order 3 or by an officer of the Darjeeling district of rank not lower than that of Deputy Magistrate or Deputy Superintendent of Police. The second photograph will be attached to the identity card. The temporary pass will be retained by the officer in charge; and

(c) The young person shall not enter or leave any railway station without showing to any officer who may require it a valid pass or identity card held by such person.

REPORT TO POLICE.

Every owner, or occupier in control of any hospital, sanitarium, school, hotel, boarding house or hostel shall without delay supply to the officer in charge of the nearest police station full particulars of the arrival or departure of any Hindu at or from such hospital, sanitarium, school, hotel, boarding house or hostel, and if so required by the officer in charge, any further information within his knowledge relating to such Hindu.

The Deputy Commissioner may by order in writing exempt any person from all or any of these orders; provided that such exemption shall be conditional on the person exempted carrying with him the written order of exemption and producing the same when required to do so by any officer entitled under these rules to require production of a pass or identity card.

District Officers, the Commissioner of Police or Assistant Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, or any of the officers specified in paragraph 3 (a) above, shall be authorised to issue, in suitable cases, a certificate to the effect that the holder is a person to whom exemption from the rules may be granted by Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling. Photographs will not be required on such certificates. The issue of such certificates will not be confined to Hindu young persons between the ages of 14 and 25; they may be issued to all Hindus who apply for them, provided the issuing authority is satisfied that they are suitable persons. The possession of such a certificate will enable the holder to pass the police posts at Siliguri and Teesta Bridge with the minimum of inconvenience. Holders of such certificates will not, on arrival in Darjeeling, receive exemption cards from the Deputy Commissioner, the certificates issued by the officers mentioned in paragraph 3 (a) above being treated in the district of Darjeeling as equivalent to exemption orders.

Certificates of exemption will invariably be returned by holders thereof on their departure from Darjeeling district.

The public have been informed that any contravention of the above orders is by law punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both.—United Press.

NIZAM OPENS NEW SOAN BRIDGE

Largest Ever Constructed By Public Works Department

DOODGAON (Nizams Dominions) April 1.

An important link in the chain of communications within the State and with British India, was forged here this morning when H. E. H. the Nizam declared open the newly built Soan Bridge across the river Godavery on the Hyderabad Nagpur Road. In the course of his speech, the Nizam said:

"It gives me great pleasure to open this fine bridge which forms an important link in the chain of communications connecting the Deccan with the capital of India and at the same time it gives easy access to a large and important district in Adilabad, which was at one time isolated for want of good communications.

The bridge thus renders double service that is to my state as well as to the whole country. It is the largest bridge yet constructed by the Public Works Department, which deserves much credit for this fine piece of engineering. The fact that my dominions now posses roads that are among the best in India, is gratifying to me and I have much pleasure in expressing my appreciation for the good work done by my department.

PROGRESSIVE SSPIRIT.

The Soan Bridge would stand in the future as a practical proof of the progressive spirit of the State and would continue for ages to come, to play an important part in bringing into closer contact opposite ends of the country."

The Nizam concluded by saying: I take this opportunity of announcing to-day that prior to Nawab Ali Nawazjung's final retirement from my service, my government will acknowledge his loyal and devoted services to the State in a manner that on the one hand may be consistent with his high position and on the other may also be considered as an ample reward for his unceasing labours in his own department in short in my opinion he rightly deserves this.—A. P.

Grigg's Dole Comes In Handy

Is It Rural Drive Or Planned Jobbery, Asks "C.R."

MADRAS, March 28.

Mr C Rajagopalachariar has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The Madras Ministerial Party could not any longer decently evade the challenge of the Congress. They have come to see that is now a struggle for life for the Justice Party. The Rajah of Bobbili has done his best to bring previously discarded colleagues back into the Party, and to patch up differences, and they have pleaded the case for the Justice Party from a public platform. Defeat in the three by-elections, wherein they have acknowledgedly put up three Ministerial candidates for the Council would mean that there is not the shadow of justification for their holding office any longer. Even His Excellency the Governor who frankly uses all his opportunities to strengthen the conservative landed interests and keep them in political power cannot, after these bye-elections maintain the present Council undissolved in order only to retain the present Ministry in office. One of three elections is already finished, and the Ministers were overwhelmingly defeated. They make Herculean efforts therefore to save the situation at least in the other two. We shall welcome all this, provided everything is straight and fair.

"Very different have been the histories of the Congress and the Justice Party during the last 15 years. The one was a history of sacrifice and suffering voluntarily undertaken to end domination and exploitation and the growing poverty of the people and the other a history of being retained in office to assist the Government in its repressive activities.

"The Raja of Bobbili criticises the Congress for its being neutral on the Communal Award and for its opposition to the Reforms. Much wiser, older and more experienced politicians have approved of the Congress attitude in both these respects and fallen in line with it, and the electorate will not be perturbed by the Raja Saheb's criticism.

"We are not ashamed of our destructive programme. We must destroy the slave status and the mentality of unmanliness and subservience. We believe that where a people have to struggle for the freedom to govern themselves, a destructive programme of resistance is also the best constructive programme. To talk of the programme of resistance to the root evil as a destructive policy and of other programmes of office-holding and making hay while the sun shines as "constructive" is an insult to the intelligence of the electorate. Not content with this insult, the Chief Minister proceeds to unfold the Ministerial programme with great circumstance and ceremony. "Our political opponents allege," says the Raja Saheb, "that the justice Party has no programme or policy. Here, therefore, we produce a programme." And lo! and behold on the Victoria Hall platform a plan is produced. Universal primary education within ten years, roads and water supply for villages, relief of agricultural indebtedness and help to cottage industries!

IMITATIVE GESTURE.

There is neither originality nor veracity in this plan. After 15 years of indifference, if not opposition, to every effort made by the Congress to help the peasants and the weavers of villages and to put a ray of hope and life into the dark despair of the countryside, comes a weak and imitative gesture from these Ministers copying the phrases of Gandhiji. The talk of connecting villages with roads and the digging of wells and of helping cottage industries is not merely an imitative gesture, but something worse. It indicates how the Madras share of the one crore grant that the Government of India have generously announced as an official counter-blast to Gandhiji's great call for rural service can be used up by the Ministry of Madras through a subservient net-work of District Boards and other local bodies for consolidating Party strength and keeping up influence. The taste of power maintained by threats of supercession, surcharges and prosecutions creates an appetite, and the money is now found.

"The new Madras Ministerial Rural Programme is, I am afraid not planned rural reconstruction, but a threat of Planned Widespread Jobbery. Universal primary education within ten years reminds us of the other promise made 12 years ago of Prohibition within 20 years. 12 by 20 is three-fifths of the time taken to spread it over. But what we see is that the third Minister is selling liquor shops for higher prices. And yet, for Prohibition, there was the advantage of a universal and vigorous demand, the machinery was ready and eagerly offered, and an increased revenue of six crores came to this Province like a windfall with the Montagu-Chelmsford changes, to make up for loss of excise revenue, but which was allowed to be used up without protest or struggle for ever-increasing salaries, and instead of abolition of the traffic, temperance Reformers were put in prison or beaten with lathis. And now, universal education is promised by the same Justice Party, not only without any additional revenue but with decreased land revenue, and Prohibition within twenty years still under promise, and therefore, with decreased Excise revenue unless they openly and definitely score out that promise as time-barred. The truth is that these promises are not intended for performance.

TWO KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

Sequel To Executing Warrant Of Arrest

CALCUTTA, April 1

Two have been wounded as a result of the Sub-Inspector of Police of the Twenty-four Parganas having fired shots in order to defend himself, it is alleged, against a hostile crowd of the relatives of a woman who was arrested on the strength of a warrant.

It is reported that the Sub-Inspector of Police went to the village of Bistupur in order to execute a warrant of arrest against a woman. She was taken into custody when her relatives, it is alleged, resisted and attacked the officer. The Sub-Inspector brought out his revolver and after warning, fired shots with the result that two were wounded.—A. P.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., and ex-minister of Labour, died suddenly while playing golf on March 31 in London.

AFTER TEN CENTURIES

Chinese Junk Unearthed In Cabbage Cellar

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

While engaged in digging a cellar for storing cabbage, farmers living near Yunchenghsien, in Southern Shantung, unearthed a junk that is believed to be at least 1,100 years old.

The vessel bears a curious resemblance to the famous dragon boats and is about 80 feet in length. It is in excellent condition except for a part damaged during the excavation.

Several large earthernware jars found in the cabin of the junk contained ancient coins bearing the date of Emperor Hsuan Chung of the Tang dynasty, which flourished A.D. 618-907.

Further excavations in this area are planned by Chinese scholars and archeologists in the hope that other discoveries will be made and more data obtained regarding the Tang dynasty.

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